



STIC Search Report

EIC 2100

STIC Database Tracking Number: 136622

TO: Michael B Holmes
Location: 5A49
Art Unit : 2121
Wednesday, November 03, 2004

Case Serial Number: 09/853191

From: Terese Esterheld
Location: EIC 2100
RND 4B28
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Search Notes

Dear Examiner Holmes,

Attached, please find the results of your search request for application 09/853191. I have concentrated on finding information on Visual and textual feature vectors, Visual and textual modalities, Concatenated, Disparate modalities.

Items have been marked that may be of value to you. Please look over the complete package as other items may also be of use.

Please let me know if you need additional information on this search.

Thank you for coming to EIC 2100.

Terese Esterheld



Set	Items	Description
S1	51	AU='BOLLE R' OR AU='BOLLE R M' OR AU='BOLLE RUDOLF M':AU='- BOLLE RUDOLF MARTEN'
S2	26	AU='HAAS N' OR AU='HAAS N C' OR AU='HAAS N F' OR AU='HAAS - NORMAN' OR AU='HAAS NORMAN C'
S3	11	AU='OLES F' OR AU='OLES F J'
S4	774	AU='ZHANG T':AU='ZHANG T Z Y' OR AU='ZHANG TONG':AU='ZHANG TONG TONY'
S5	850	S1 OR S2 OR S3 OR S4
S6	88	S5 AND IC=(G06E? OR G06F? OR G06G?)
S7	10	S6 AND IC=(G06E-001? OR G06E-003? OR G06F-015? OR G06G-007- ?)
S8	2	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4
S9	11	S7 OR S8
File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2004/Jun(Updated 041004)		
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO		
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/Oct W04		
(c) 2004 European Patent Office		
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20041028,UT=20041021		
(c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio		
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200470		
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent		

9/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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07339214 **Image available**
METHOD FOR BIO-METRIC-BASED AUTHENTICATION IN RADIO COMMUNICATION FOR
ACCESS CONTROL

PUB. NO.: 2002-207705 [JP 2002207705 A]
PUBLISHED: July 26, 2002 (20020726)
INVENTOR(s): **BOLLE RUDOLF MARTEN**
SHARON LOUISE NANZU
PANKANTI SHARATHCHANDRA
RATHA NALINI KANTA
SMITH BARTON ALLEN
THOMAS GUTHRIE JUUMAN
APPLICANT(s): INTERNATL BUSINESS MACH CORP (IBM)
APPL. NO.: 2001-313969 [JP 2001313969]
FILED: October 11, 2001 (20011011)
PRIORITY: 00 689598 [US 2000689598], US (United States of America),
October 13, 2000 (20001013)
INTL CLASS: **G06F-015/00** ; H04L-009/32

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a system and a method for authenticating a user by a radio communication, using an acquired bio-metric (for example fingerprint) and a bio-metric template stored locally.

SOLUTION: A smart card system used for bio-metric authentication is slow in a processing speed, and the card itself has additionally demerits of erroneous storage or loss. A problem of security of the possibility exposed to risk is exhibited in storage (in a database) of a bio-metric data via a network. High security is attained when the bio-metric template is stored locally in a portable device. The user uses the portable device to radio-transmit the bio-metric stored for the authentication, or measures locally the bio-metric using the portable device to collated with bio-metric stored locally (in the portable device).

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9/5/2 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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016496837 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2004-654783/200464
XRPX Acc No: N04-518105

Host-side wireless interface for wireless keyboard, has host interface that operates in input/output system interface mode if serviced host initiates bootstrap operation, to allow user input to the system during bootstrap operation

Patent Assignee: BROADCOM CORP (BROA-N); WONG Y C (WONG-I); ZHANG T (ZHAN-I)

Inventor: POLO A; **ZHANG T** ; WONG Y C

Number of Countries: 033 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 1455272	A2	20040908	EP 20045276	A	20040305	200464 B
US 20040177132	A1	20040909	US 2003452251	P	20030305	200464
			US 2003454294	P	20030313	
			US 2003609060	A	20030628	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003675803 A 20030930; US 2003452251 P 20030305; US 2003454294 P 20030313; US 2003609060 A 20030628

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

EP 1455272 A2 E 32 G06F-009/445
Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB
GR HU IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR
US 20040177132 A1 G06F-015/177 Provisional application US 2003452251

Provisional application US 2003454294

Abstract (Basic): EP 1455272 A2

NOVELTY - A host interface connected to wireless interface and serviced host, operates in a basic input/output system (BIOS) host interface mode when the serviced host initiates bootstrap operation through BIOS, to allow input from user input device to BIOS through wireless interface, during bootstrap operation.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) computer peripheral adapter; and
- (2) method for operating host-side wireless interface .

USE - Host-side wireless interface for personal computer (PC), wireless keyboard, wireless mouse, wirelessly enabled printer, wirelessly enabled camera and wirelessly enabled game controller.

ADVANTAGE - Enables the user to interface with BIOS during booting operations before loading and configuration of operating system.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the basic input/output system.

pp; 32 DwgNo 1/15

Title Terms: HOST; SIDE; WIRELESS; INTERFACE; WIRELESS; KEYBOARD; HOST; INTERFACE; OPERATE; INPUT; OUTPUT; SYSTEM; INTERFACE; MODE; SERVICE; HOST ; INITIATE; BOOTSTRAP; OPERATE; ALLOW; USER; INPUT; SYSTEM; BOOTSTRAP; OPERATE

Derwent Class: T01; T04; W01; W04

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/445 ; G06F-015/177

File Segment: EPI

9/5/3 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

015644918 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-707101/200367
XRPX Acc No: N03-564821

Text categorization method involves regularizing convex optimization problem derived from modified training error function by finding weight vector, after which problem is solved by relaxation

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBM)

Inventor: OLES F J ; ZHANG T

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6571225	B1	20030527	US 2000502578	A	20000211	200367 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000502578 A 20000211

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6571225	B1	20	G06F-015/18		

Abstract (Basic): US 6571225 B1

NOVELTY - A convex optimization problem is derived from modified training error function by finding a weight vector w, to minimize modified training error function. The convex optimization problem is regularized by adding a convex term dependent on weight vector. The problem is solved by relaxation which involves optimizing components of weight vector, one at a time.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) document prediction method;
- (2) text categorizing system; and

(3) document prediction system.

USE - For categorizing messages or documents containing text.

ADVANTAGE - Provides new formulation for training linear classifier as well as numerical algorithm to solve the formulation, which is more amenable to traditional unconstrained numerical methods.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flow diagram explaining the steps involved in text categorization method.

pp; 20 DwgNo 1/8

Title Terms: TEXT; METHOD; REGULAR; CONVEX; OPTIMUM; PROBLEM; DERIVATIVE; MODIFIED; TRAINING; ERROR; FUNCTION; FINDER; WEIGHT; VECTOR; AFTER; PROBLEM; SOLVING; RELAX

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/18

File Segment: EPI

9/5/4 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015494861 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-557008/200352

XRPX Acc No: N03-442642

Network interface for portable computer, has replicator which receives analog signals from network and delivers corresponding digital network signal to portable computer through external connector

Patent Assignee: FORLENZA D (FORL-I); NGUYEN M (NGUY-I); ZHANG T (ZHAN-I)

Inventor: FORLENZA D; NGUYEN M; **ZHANG T**

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030084192	A1	20030501	US 99395781	A	19990914	200352 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99395781 A 19990914

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030084192	A1		9 G06F-015/16	

Abstract (Basic): US 20030084192 A1

NOVELTY - A replicator (12) receives analog signals from a network using an analog network circuit and delivers corresponding digital network signals to an external connector (64) of a portable computer (10) which has a digital network interface controller (62) to receive the digital network signals.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) portable computer; and

(2) method for interfacing portable computer with network.

USE - For interfacing especially a portable computer (claimed) with an Ethernet network. Also, for interfacing the portable computer with networks having token ring connections, modem connections.

ADVANTAGE - Ensures high speed network communication without extending the PCI bus external to the computer, by providing the replicator to deliver digital signals corresponding to the analog network signals.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the control circuits contained within the portable computer and the replicator.

portable computer (10)

replicator (12)

digital network interface controller (62)

external connector (64)

pp; 9 DwgNo 2/4

Title Terms: NETWORK; INTERFACE; PORTABLE; COMPUTER; REPLICA; RECEIVE;

ANALOGUE; SIGNAL; NETWORK; DELIVER; CORRESPOND; DIGITAL; NETWORK; SIGNAL;

PORTABLE; COMPUTER; THROUGH; EXTERNAL; CONNECT

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/16
File Segment: EPI

9/5/5 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015470052 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-532198/200350
XRPX Acc No: N03-422328

Internet protocol address dynamic allocation method involves distinguishing time sensitive and time in-sensitive Internet protocol address demands, and updating groups of address spaces using Internet protocol server

Patent Assignee: AGRAWAL P (AGRA-I); FAMOLARI D (FAMO-I); ZHANG T (ZHAN-I)
Inventor: AGRAWAL P; FAMOLARI D; ZHANG T
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030079017	A1	20030424	US 200145267	A	20011023	20035Q .B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 200145267 A 20011023

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030079017	A1	11	G06F-015/173	

Abstract (Basic): US 20030079017 A1

NOVELTY - A total Internet protocol (IP) address pool determined for a wireless cell, is partitioned into groups of address spaces for use with an associated user group within the wireless cell. Time sensitive and time in-sensitive IP address demands are distinguished, by monitoring IP address demands associated with the wireless cell. The groups of address spaces are updated using an IP server.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for an Internet protocol address dynamic allocation system.

USE - For dynamically allocating Internet protocol address for wireless cells.

ADVANTAGE - Enables time sensitive handoff hosts to obtain a new IP address in a timely manner. Reduces the probability of degraded network performance due to delays in the assignment of IP address to wireless hosts.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the schematic block diagram of shared IP servers without base station requests.

pp; 11 DwgNo 2/3

Title Terms: PROTOCOL; ADDRESS; DYNAMIC; ALLOCATE; METHOD; DISTINGUISH; TIME; SENSITIVE; TIME; SENSITIVE; PROTOCOL; ADDRESS; DEMAND; UPDATE; GROUP; ADDRESS; SPACE; PROTOCOL; SERVE

Derwent Class: T01; W01; W02

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/173

File Segment: EPI

9/5/6 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015377176 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-438114/200341
XRPX Acc No: N03-349447

Decision-tree based symbolic rule induction method for text categorization, involves adding computed confidence level to corresponding rule for generating final Rule set

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: JOHNSON D E; OLES F J ; ZHANG T
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6519580	B1	20030211	US 2000589397	A	20000608	200341 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000589397 A 20000608

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6519580	B1	21	G06F-017/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 6519580 B1

NOVELTY - A set TR, representing the set of training documents is created, such that the set suits rule induction. A Rule set is generated by combining the various R(C) generated for each category, and the confidence level is computed. The computed confidence level is added to the corresponding rule and the final Rule set comprising rules and corresponding confidence level is generated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (1) text categorization method; and
- (2) decision-tree based symbolic rule induction system.

USE - For categorizing messages, documents containing text such as e-mails, news, patents, case summaries etc.

ADVANTAGE - Automatically categorizes messages or documents and provides a high performance system. Also provides a system with excellent recall, high precision and high training speed, insight and poor error rate.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows flow chart illustrating the steps for inducing decision-tree based set of symbolic rules.

pp; 21 DwgNo 1/8

Title Terms: DECIDE; TREE; BASED; SYMBOL; RULE; INDUCTION; METHOD; TEXT; ADD; COMPUTATION; CONFIDE; LEVEL; CORRESPOND; RULE; GENERATE; FINAL; RULE; SET

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/18

File Segment: EPI

9/5/7 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015356725 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-417663/200339

XRPX Acc No: N03-333065

Computer system for video event detection, combines visual and textual feature vectors of disparate visual and textual modalities into unified feature vector

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: BOLLE R M ; HAAS N ; OLES F J ; ZHANG T

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030033347	A1	20030213	US 2001853191	A	20010510	200339 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001853191 A 20010510

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030033347	A1	49	G06E-001/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 20030033347 A1

NOVELTY - The computer system creates visual and textual feature vectors for disparate visual and textual modalities. The visual and textual feature vectors are concatenated into a unified feature vector.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) multimedia stream segmenting method;

(2) computer memory storing multimedia stream segmenting program;
and

(3) multimedia stream segmenting system.

USE - For video event detection and for locating illegal copies of multimedia information including TV commercials, video clips, news, documentary, movie releases, weather, politics, sports such as basketball, soccer, golf, etc., on Internet or public databases, management of large video data bass, video stream segmentation, etc.

ADVANTAGE - Provides a unified representation of disparate modalities of the media item being compared, resulting in well-established learning techniques.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a flow chart explaining the combined computation of the disparate sources of information from a media item.

pp; 49 DwgNo 3/22

Title Terms: COMPUTER; SYSTEM; VIDEO; EVENT; DETECT; COMBINATION; VISUAL; TEXT; FEATURE; VECTOR; DISPARITY; VISUAL; TEXT; UNIFIED; FEATURE; VECTOR
Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06E-001/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06E-003/00 ; G06F-009/00 ;

G06F-015/16 ; G06F-015/18 ; G06G-007/00

File Segment: EPI

9/5/8 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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015319079 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-380014/200336

XRPX Acc No: N03-303459

Multimedia information handling method for providing legal services, involves concatenating and categorizing visual and textual feature vectors of respective modalities, based on which user profile is assembled

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: BOLLE R M ; HAAS N ; OLES F J ; ZHANG T

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030004966	A1	20030102	US 2001883415	A	20010618	200336 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001883415 A 20010618

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030004966	A1	56	G06F-007/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 20030004966 A1

NOVELTY - The multimedia items (1601) having disparate modalities such as visual and textual modalities accessed by a user, are monitored. The visual and textual feature vectors for the modalities are created, concatenated and categorized based on which a user profile is assembled.

USE - For handling multimedia information for providing user profile based services such as legal, real estate, medical, technical, physical training, diet, cosmetic, fashion, governmental, vehicle, design, architecture, personal assistants, games, dating services, landscaping services, etc., through network such as Internet, intranet, extranet, corporate network, government network, infrared network and radio frequency network.

ADVANTAGE - Categorizes the multimedia items reliably for creating a user profile, while handling both textual and visual features coherently.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the categorization system illustrating how different formats of media items are handled in the categorization process.

multimedia items (1601)

pp; 56 DwgNo 16/27
Title Terms: INFORMATION; HANDLE; METHOD; LEGAL; SERVICE; VISUAL; TEXT;
FEATURE; VECTOR; RESPECTIVE; BASED; USER; PROFILE; ASSEMBLE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00
File Segment: EPI

9/5/9 (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015251352 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-312278/200330
XRPX Acc No: N03-248702

Notebook computer system has seek logic which activates power supply and asserts seek command to wireless communication module, when button provided on exterior surface of notebook computer is activated

Patent Assignee: JEANSONNE J K (JEAN-I); MONDSHINE J L (MOND-I); PARKER J C (PARK-I); ZHANG T L (ZHAN-I)

Inventor: JEANSONNE J K; MONDSHINE J L; PARKER J C; ZHANG T L

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030023761	A1	20030130	US 2001912784	A	20010725	200330 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001912784 A 20010725

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030023761	A1	12	G06F-015/16	

Abstract (Basic): US 20030023761 A1

NOVELTY - A seek logic (60) activates a power supply (40) by assertion of a power supply enable signal, and asserts seek command output signal to wireless communication unit (42), when a button (58) mounted on exterior surface of the notebook computer (100) is activated. The wireless unit scans radio channels for availability of wireless access points, in response to the output signal and indicates the availability of access points.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) wireless LAN access point scanning method; and
- (2) wireless access point finding method.

USE - Notebook computer system with wireless access capability.

ADVANTAGE - Enables checking and indicating the availability of wireless access points effectively, by activating the button provided on the exterior surface of the notebook computer, without powering ON or booting and starting software on the notebook computer.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the electrical block diagram of wireless communication unit connected to notebook computer.

power supply (40)

wireless communication unit (42)

button (58)

seek logic (60)

notebook computer (100)

pp; 12 DwgNo 2/3

Title Terms: COMPUTER; SYSTEM; SEEKER; LOGIC; ACTIVATE; POWER; SUPPLY; SEEKER; COMMAND; WIRELESS; COMMUNICATE; MODULE; BUTTON; EXTERIOR; SURFACE ; COMPUTER; ACTIVATE

Derwent Class: T01; U12; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/16

File Segment: EPI

9/5/10 (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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*014190257 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-010954/200201

XRPX Acc No: N02-009098

A system for cable network which is defined by a software

Patent Assignee: CATHAY ROXUS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CO L (CATH-N); HUANUO INFORMATINO TECHNOLOGY CO LTD BEI (HUAN-N)

Inventor: DU J; ZHAN J; **ZHANG T**

Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200177813	A1	20011018	WO 2000CN524	A	20001128	200201 B
AU 200116905	A	20011023	AU 200116905	A	20001128	200213
CN 1317749	A	20011017	CN 2000105788	A	20000407	200213
EP 1241566	A1	20020918	EP 2000979366	A	20001128	200269
			WO 2000CN524	A	20001128	
JP 2003530637	W	20031014	WO 2000CN524	A	20001128	200368
			JP 2001574600	A	20001128	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CN 2000105788 A 20000407

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200177813	A1	C	28	G06F-009/00	
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Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200116905	A			G06F-009/00	Based on patent WO 200177813
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CN 1317749	A			G06F-015/163	
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EP 1241566	A1	E		G06F-009/00	Based on patent WO 200177813
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Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

JP 2003530637	W		31	G06F-011/00	Based on patent WO 200177813
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Abstract (Basic): WO 200177813 A1

NOVELTY - The system and method of the cable network defined by software. A programmable chip is adopted in users' termination devices, the chip can perform a new protocol by downloading a program from said server front end device, or by reading a program in the memory medium into said users' termination devices, to realize the re-programming of the chip and thereby to change the functions of the cable network system. When the server front end device is upgraded, by re-programming said chip, the protocol that is performed by the chip is consistent with the protocol in the server front end device without updating the users' termination devices, and thus the cable network system is upgraded.

USE - A system for cable network which is defined by a software pp; 28 DwgNo 1/6

Title Terms: SYSTEM; CABLE; NETWORK; DEFINE; SOFTWARE

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/00 ; G06F-011/00 ;

G06F-015/163

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/445 ; H04L-012/28

File Segment: EPI

9/5/11 (Item 10 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012192810 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-609723/199851

XRPX Acc No: N98-474312

Data clustering method in large database system - involves forming clustering feature tree comprising leaf nodes including leaf entries

consisting of clustering features

Patent Assignee: WISCONSIN ALUMNI RES FOUND (WISC)

Inventor: LIVNY M; RAMAKRISHNAN R; **ZHANG T**

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5832182	A	19981103	US 96690876	A	19960424	199851 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96690876 A 19960424

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5832182	A	42	G06F-015/18	

Abstract (Basic): US 5832182 A

The method involves receiving data points from data source.

Clusters of data points within the selected threshold are determined. A clustering feature comprising the number, the linear sum and square sum of the data points in the cluster are determined and stored in a main memory. A clustering feature tree comprising leaf nodes including leaf entries is formed. One level of nodes are joined to the leaf nodes, the leaf entries of the tree comprising the clustering features of the clusters, the next highest nodes in the tree above the leaves comprising non-leaf nodes to a selected number of different leaves comprising a branch number.

Each non-leaf nodes is distinguished by identifiers stored in the main memory comprising the clustering features of each leaf to which the non-leaf node is joined and pointers indicating the leaves to which the node is joined. Higher level nodes distinguished by identifiers and joined to the branch number of lower level nodes comprise the clustering features for each lower node to which the higher node is joined and pointers indicating the lower nodes to which the higher node is joined. The tree terminates at the root node.

USE - In computer processor.

ADVANTAGE - Allows user to line performance according to the knowledge of data set by controlling several parameters. Enables to determine useful patterns.

Dwg.1/25

Title Terms: DATA; METHOD; DATABASE; SYSTEM; FORMING; FEATURE; TREE; COMPRISE; LEAF; NODE; LEAF; ENTER; CONSIST; FEATURE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/18**

File Segment: EPI

Set	Items	Description
S1	12070	AU=(BOLLE, R? OR BOLLE R? OR HAAS, N? OR HAAS N? OR OLES, - F? OR OLES F? OR ZHANG, T? OR ZHANG T?)
S2	108	S1 AND (MULTIMEDIA OR MULTI()MEDIA)
S3	0	S2 AND MODALIT?
S4	11	S2 AND CLASSIF?
File	2:INSPEC 1969-2004/Oct W4	(c) 2004 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File	6:NTIS 1964-2004/Oct W4	(c) 2004 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File	8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2004/Oct W4	(c) 2004 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2004/Oct W4	(c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info
File	35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2004/Sep	(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	65:Inside Conferences 1993-2004/Oct W5	(c) 2004 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File	92:IHS Intl.Stds.& Specs. 1999/Nov	(c) 1999 Information Handling Services
File	94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2004/Oct W1	(c)2004 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File	95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2004/Jun W1	(c) 2004 FIZ TECHNIK
File	99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2004/Sep	(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.
File	103:Energy SciTec 1974-2004/Oct B1	(c) 2004 Contains copyrighted material
File	144:Pascal 1973-2004/Oct W4	(c) 2004 INIST/CNRS
File	202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs. 1966-2004/Sep 09	(c) 2004 EBSCO Publishing
File	233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Sep	(c) 2003 EBSCO Pub.
File	239:Mathsci 1940-2004/Dec	(c) 2004 American Mathematical Society
File	275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2004/Nov 01	(c) 2004 The Gale Group
File	434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec	(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File	647:CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2004/Oct W4	(c) 2004 CMP Media, LLC
File	674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2004/Sep W1	(c) 2004 IDG Communications
File	696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2004/Nov 01	(c) 2004 The Dialog Corp.

4/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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06855211 E.I. No: EIP04218169930

Title: Proceedings of SPIE - Internet Multimedia Management Systems IV
Author: Smith, J.R. (Ed.); Panchanathan, S. (Ed.); Zhang, T. (Ed.)
Conference Title: Internet Multimedia Management Systems IV
Conference Location: Orlando, FL, United States **Conference Date:** 20030909-20030911
Sponsor: SPIE
E.I. Conference No.: 62867
Source: Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering Internet Multimedia Management Systems IV v 5242 2003.
Publication Year: 2003
CODEN: PSISDG **ISSN:** 0277-786X
Language: English
Document Type: CP; (Conference Review) **Treatment:** T; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 0405W4

Abstract: The proceedings contains 32 papers from the conference of SPIE-Internet **Multimedia** Management Systems IV. The topics discussed include: hierarchical video summarization based on context clustering; audio fingerprint extraction for content identification; semi-automatic approach for music **classification**; coding format independent **multimedia** content adaptation using XML and generating panorama photos. (Edited abstract)

Descriptors: Video recording; Image analysis; Abstracting; Content based retrieval; Context free grammars; **Multimedia** systems; Metadata; Problem solving; Feature extraction; **Classification** (of information); Hierarchical systems; Information analysis; Database systems

Identifiers: Movie skimming; Tempo analysis; Cinema rule; Story unit; Video summarization; Video content analysis; Adaptive playback; Visual complexity; Video context clustering; EiRev

Classification Codes:

716.4 (Television Systems & Equipment); 723.2 (Data Processing); 903.1 (Information Sources & Analysis); 721.1 (Computer Theory (Includes Formal Logic, Automata Theory, Switching Theory & Programming Theory)); 723.5 (Computer Applications); 723.4 (Artificial Intelligence); 741.1 (Light & Optics); 716.1 (Information & Communication Theory); 731.1 (Control Systems); 723.3 (Database Systems); 752.2 (Sound Recording)

716 (Electronic Equipment, Radar, Radio & Television); 723 (Computer Software, Data Handling & Applications); 741 (Light, Optics & Optical Devices); 903 (Information Science); 721 (Computer Circuits & Logic Elements); 731 (Automatic Control Principles & Applications); 752 (Sound Devices, Equipment & Systems)

71 (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 74 (LIGHT & OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY); 90 (ENGINEERING, GENERAL); 73 (CONTROL ENGINEERING); 75 (SOUND & ACOUSTICAL TECHNOLOGY)

4/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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06855187 E.I. No: EIP04218169906

Title: Semi-Automatic Approach for Music Classification
Author: Zhang, Tong
Corporate Source: Hewlett-Packard Laboratories, Palo Alto, CA 94304, United States
Conference Title: Internet Multimedia Management Systems IV
Conference Location: Orlando, FL, United States **Conference Date:** 20030909-20030911
Sponsor: SPIE
E.I. Conference No.: 62867

Source: Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering Internet Multimedia Management Systems IV v 5242 2003.
Publication Year: 2003
CODEN: PSISDG **ISSN:** 0277-786X

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 0405W4

Abstract: Audio categorization is essential when managing a music database, either a professional library or a personal collection. However, a complete automation in categorizing music into proper classes for browsing and searching is not yet supported by today's technology. Also, the issue of music **classification** is subjective to some extent as each user may have his own criteria for categorizing music. In this paper, we propose the idea of semi-automatic music **classification**. With this approach, a music browsing system is set up which contains a set of tools for separating music into a number of broad types (e.g. male solo, female solo, string instruments performance, etc.) using existing music analysis methods. With results of the automatic process, the user may further cluster music pieces in the database into finer classes and/or adjust misclassifications manually according to his own preferences and definitions. Such a system may greatly improve the efficiency of music browsing and retrieval, while at the same time guarantee accuracy and user's satisfaction of the results. Since this semi-automatic system has two parts, i.e. the automatic part and the manual part, they are described separately in the paper, with detailed descriptions and examples of each step of the two parts included. 8 Refs.

Descriptors: **Multimedia** systems; Database systems; Compact disks; Web browsers; Musical instruments; Data reduction; Computer software; Speech

Identifiers: Music **classification**; Music database management; Audio content analysis; Semi-automatic **classification**; Audio features; Audio spectrum analysis; Music instrument **classification**; Singing detection. Classification Codes:

723.5 (Computer Applications); 723.3 (Database Systems); 722.1 (Data Storage, Equipment & Techniques); 752.4 (Acoustic Generators); 723.2 (Data Processing); 751.5 (Speech)

723 (Computer Software, Data Handling & Applications); 722 (Computer Hardware); 752 (Sound Devices, Equipment & Systems); 751 (Acoustics, Noise & Sound)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 75 (SOUND & ACOUSTICAL TECHNOLOGY)

4/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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06139595 E.I. No: EIP02397100099

Title: Content-based classification and retrieval of audio

Author: **Zhang, Tong**; Jay Kuo, C.-C.

Corporate Source: Integrated Media Systems Center Dept. of Elec. Engineering-Systems University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-2564, United States

Conference Title: Advance Signal Processing Algorithms, Architectures, and Implementations VIII

Conference Location: San diego, CA, United States Conference Date: 19980722-19980724

Sponsor: SPIE

E.I. Conference No.: 59634

Source: Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering v 3461 1998. p 432-443

Publication Year: 1998

CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical); X; (Experimental)

Journal Announcement: 0209W5

Abstract: An online audio **classification** and segmentation system is presented in this research, where audio recordings are **classified** and segmented into speech, music, several types of environmental sounds and silence based on audio content analysis. This is the first step of our continuing work towards a general content-based audio **classification** and retrieval system. The extracted audio features include temporal curves of

the energy function, the average zero-crossing rate, the fundamental frequency of audio signals, as well as statistical and morphological features of these curves. The **classification** result is achieved through a threshold-based heuristic procedure. The audio database that we have built, details of feature extraction, **classification** and segmentation procedures, and experimental results are described. It is shown that, with the proposed new system, audio recordings can be automatically segmented and **classified** into basic types in real time with an accuracy of over 90%. Outlines of further **classification** of audio into finer types and a query-by-example audio retrieval system on top of the coarse **classification** are also introduced. 11 Refs.

Descriptors: Acoustic signal processing; Image retrieval; **Multimedia** systems; Stereophonic recordings; Heuristic methods

Identifiers: Audio segmentations

Classification Codes:

723.5 (Computer Applications); 752.2 (Sound Recording)

751 (Acoustics, Noise & Sound); 723 (Computer Software, Data Handling & Applications); 752 (Sound Devices, Equipment & Systems); 921 (Applied Mathematics)

75 (SOUND & ACOUSTICAL TECHNOLOGY); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

4/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R) File 8:EI Compendex(R)

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05828481 E.I. No: EIP01236530674

Title: Audio content analysis for online audiovisual data segmentation and classification

Author: **Zhang, T.** ; Kuo, C.-C.J.

Corporate Source: Integrated Media Systems Center Dept. of Elec. Engineering-Systems University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-2564, United States

Source: IEEE Transactions on Speech and Audio Processing v 9 n 4 May 2001 p 441-457

Publication Year: 2001

CODEN: IESPEJ ISSN: 1063-6676

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 0106W2

Abstract: While current approaches for audiovisual data segmentation and **classification** are mostly focused on visual cues, audio signals may actually play a more important role in content parsing for many applications. An approach to automatic segmentation and **classification** of audiovisual data based on audio content analysis is proposed. The audio signal from movies or TV programs is segmented and **classified** into basic types such as speech, music, song, environmental sound, speech with music background, environmental sound with music background, silence, etc. Simple audio features including the energy function, the average zero-crossing rate, the fundamental frequency, and the spectral peak tracks are extracted to ensure the feasibility of real-time processing. A heuristic rule-based procedure is proposed to segment and **classify** audio signals and built upon morphological and statistical analysis of the time-varying functions of these audio features. Experimental results show that the proposed scheme achieves an accuracy rate of more than 90% in audio **classification**. 30 Refs.

Descriptors: Image segmentation; Audio acoustics; **Multimedia** systems; Database systems; Heuristic methods

Identifiers: Audio content analysis; Audiovisual segmentation

Classification Codes:

723.2 (Data Processing); 741.1 (Light & Optics); 751.1 (Acoustic Waves); 723.5 (Computer Applications); 723.3 (Database Systems)

723 (Computer Software, Data Handling & Applications); 741 (Light, Optics & Optical Devices); 751 (Acoustics, Noise & Sound); 921 (Applied Mathematics)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 74 (LIGHT & OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY); 75

4/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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05811795 E.I. No: EIP01204959144

Title: Heuristic approach for generic audio data segmentation and annotation

Author: **Zhang, Tong** ; Kuo, C.-C. Jay

Corporate Source: Univ of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, United States

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1999 7th International Multimedia Conference - ACM MULTIMEDIA '99

Conference Location: Orlando, FL, USA Conference Date: 19991030-19991105

Sponsor: ACM

E.I. Conference No.: 56197

Source: Proceedings of the ACM International Multimedia Conference & Exhibition 1999. ACM, New York, NY, United States

Publication Year: 1999

CODEN: 002179

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: A; (Applications); G ; (General Review); T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 0105W2

Abstract: A real-time audio segmentation and indexing scheme is presented in this paper. Audio recordings are segmented and **classified** into basic audio types such as silence, speech, music, song, environmental sound, speech with the music background, environmental sound with the music background, etc. Simple audio features such as the energy function, the average zero-crossing rate, the fundamental frequency, and the spectral peak track are adopted in this system to ensure on-line processing. Morphological and statistical analysis for temporal curves of these features are performed to show differences among different types of audio. A heuristic rule-based procedure is then developed to segment and **classify** audio signals by using these features. The proposed approach is generic and model free. It can be applied to almost any content-based audio management system. It is shown that the proposed scheme achieves an accuracy rate of more than 90% for audio **classification**. Examples for segmentation and indexing of accompanying audio signals in movies and video programs are also provided. (Author abstract) 11 Refs.

Descriptors: **Multimedia** systems; Image segmentation; Automatic indexing ; Data structures; Heuristic methods; Statistical methods; Mathematical morphology; Curve fitting; Mathematical models; Database systems

Identifiers: Audio content analysis; Audio database management; Audio segmentations

Classification Codes:

723.5 (Computer Applications); 723.2 (Data Processing); 903.1 (Information Sources & Analysis); 922.2 (Mathematical Statistics); 921.6 (Numerical Methods)

723 (Computer Software, Data Handling & Applications); 903 (Information Science); 921 (Applied Mathematics); 922 (Statistical Methods)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 90 (ENGINEERING, GENERAL); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

4/5/6 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R) File 34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

09577014 Genuine Article#: 422VV Number of References: 30

Title: Audio content analysis for online audiovisual data segmentation and classification

Author(s): **Zhang T (REPRINT)** ; Kuo CCJ

Corporate Source: Univ So Calif, Integrated Media Syst Ctr, Los

Angeles//CA/90089 (REPRINT); Univ So Calif, Integrated Media Syst
Ctr, Los Angeles//CA/90089
Journal: IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON SPEECH AND AUDIO PROCESSING, 2001, V9, N4 (MAY), P441-457
ISSN: 1063-6676 Publication date: 20010500
Publisher: IEEE-INST ELECTRICAL ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS INC, 345 E 47TH ST, NEW YORK, NY 10017-2394 USA
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE
Geographic Location: USA
Journal Subject Category: ACOUSTICS; ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC
Abstract: While current approaches for audiovisual data segmentation and **classification** are mostly focused on visual cues, audio signals may actually play a more important role in content parsing for many applications. An approach to automatic segmentation and **classification** of audiovisual data based on audio content analysis is proposed. The audio signal from movies or TV programs is segmented and **classified** into basic types such as speech, music, song, environmental sound, speech with music background, environmental sound with music background, silence, etc. Simple audio features including the energy function, the average zero-crossing rate, the fundamental frequency, and the spectral peak tracks are extracted to ensure the feasibility of real-time processing. A heuristic rule-based procedure is proposed to segment and **classify** audio signals and built upon morphological and statistical analysis of the time-varying functions of these audio features. Experimental results show that the proposed scheme achieves an accuracy rate of more than 90% in audio **classification**.
Descriptors--Author Keywords: audio analysis ; audio indexing ; audio segmentation ; audiovisual content parsing ; information filtering and retrieval ; **multimedia** database management
Identifiers--KeyWord Plus(R): VIDEO

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WEINTRAUB M, 1985, THESIS STANFORD U ST
WOLD E, 1996, P27, IEEE MULTIMEDIA FAL
WYSE L, 1995, CONTENT BASED AUDIO

4/5/7 (Item 1 from file: 65)

DIALOG(R) File 65:Inside Conferences

(c) 2004 BLDSC all rts. reserv. All rts. reserv.

04861175 INSIDE CONFERENCE ITEM ID: CN050698713
Semi-automatic approach for music classification (5242-09)

Zhang, T.

CONFERENCE: Internet multimedia management systems-Conference; 4th
PROCEEDINGS-SPIE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR OPTICAL ENGINEERING, 2003
; VOL 5242 P: 81-91

SPIE, 2003

ISSN: 0277-786X ISBN: 0819451258

LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Papers

CONFERENCE EDITOR(S): Smith, John R; Panchanathan, Sethuraman; **Zhang, Tong**

CONFERENCE SPONSOR: SPIE

CONFERENCE LOCATION: Orlando, FL 2003 Sep (2003S) (2003S)

BRITISH LIBRARY ITEM LOCATION: 6823.100000

DESCRIPTORS: **multimedia** management systems; internet; SPIE

4/5/8 (Item 2 from file: 65)

DIALOG(R)File 65:Inside Conferences

(c) 2004 BLDSC all rts. reserv. All rts. reserv.

04294931 INSIDE CONFERENCE ITEM ID: CN045016924

Ontology-based image classification using neural networks (4862-21)

Breen, C.; Khan, L.; Kumar, A.; Wang, L.

CONFERENCE: Internet multimedia management systems-Conference; 3rd
PROCEEDINGS-SPIE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR OPTICAL ENGINEERING, 2002
; VOL 4862 P: 198-208

SPIE, 2002

ISSN: 0277-786X ISBN: 0819446416

LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Papers

CONFERENCE EDITOR(S): Smith, J. R.; Panchanathan, S.; **Zhang, T.**

CONFERENCE SPONSOR: SPIE

CONFERENCE LOCATION: Boston, CO 2002; Jul (200207) (200207)

BRITISH LIBRARY ITEM LOCATION: 6823.100000

DESCRIPTORS: **multimedia** management systems; internet; SPIE

4/5/9 (Item 3 from file: 65)

DIALOG(R)File 65:Inside Conferences

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03953343 INSIDE CONFERENCE ITEM ID: CN041515806

Instrument classification in polyphonic music based on timbre analysis (4519-16)

Zhang, T.

CONFERENCE: Internet multimedia management systems-Conference
PROCEEDINGS-SPIE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR OPTICAL ENGINEERING, 2001
; VOL 4519 P: 136-147

SPIE, 2001

ISSN: 0277-786X ISBN: 0819442437

LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Papers

CONFERENCE EDITOR(S): Smith, J. R.

CONFERENCE SPONSOR: SPIE

CONFERENCE LOCATION: Denver, CO 2001; Aug (200108) (200108)

BRITISH LIBRARY ITEM LOCATION: 6823.100000

DESCRIPTORS: **multimedia** management systems; internet; SPIE

4/5/10 (Item 4 from file: 65)

DIALOG(R)File 65:Inside Conferences

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02605150 INSIDE CONFERENCE ITEM ID: CN027142909

Hierarchical system for content-based audio classification and retrieval

(3527-36)

Zhang, T. ; Kuo, C.-C. J.

CONFERENCE: Multimedia storage and archiving systems III-Conference
PROCEEDINGS-SPIE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR OPTICAL ENGINEERING, 1998
; ISSUE 3527 P: 398-409
SPIE, 1998
ISSN: 0277-786X ISBN: 0819429880
LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Selected papers
CONFERENCE EDITOR(S): Kuo, C.-C. J.; Chang, S. F.; Panchanathan, S.
CONFERENCE SPONSOR: SPIE
CONFERENCE LOCATION: Boston, MA
CONFERENCE DATE: Nov 1998 (199811) (199811)

BRITISH LIBRARY ITEM LOCATION: 6823.100000

DESCRIPTORS: **multimedia** storage; SPIE; archiving systems

4/5/11 (Item 1 from file: 99)

DIALOG(R)File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs
(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

2333727 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BAST01037893

Audio content analysis for online audiovisual data segmentation and classification

Zhang, Tong ; Kuo, C.-C. Jay

IEEE Transactions on Speech and Audio Processing v. 9 no4 (May 2001) p. 441-57

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature Article ISSN: 1063-6676 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD STATUS: Corrected or revised record

ABSTRACT: The authors present an audio-content-based approach to automatic audiovisual data segmentation and **classification**. The audio signal from TV programs or movies is segmented and **classified** into basic types, such as speech and music. An accuracy rate of greater than 90 percent in audio **classification** is achieved.

DESCRIPTORS: **Multimedia** information systems; Content based queries;
Automatic indexing; Parsing (Computer grammar;

Set	Items	Description
S1	12070	AU=(BOLLE, R? OR BOLLE R? OR HAAS, N? OR HAAS N? OR OLES, - F? OR OLES F? OR ZHANG, T? OR ZHANG T?)
S2	108	S1 AND (MULTIMEDIA OR MULTI()MEDIA)
S3	0	S2 AND MODALIT?
S4	11	S2 AND CLASSIF?
S5	1369	AU=(BOLLE, R? OR BOLLE R? OR HAAS, N? OR HAAS N? OR OLES, - F? OR OLES F?)
S6	8	S5 AND (MULTIMEDIA OR MULTI()MEDIA)
File	2:INSPEC	1969-2004/Oct W4 (c) 2004 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File	6:NTIS	1964-2004/Oct W4 (c) 2004 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File	8:EI Compendex(R)	1970-2004/Oct W4 (c) 2004 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	34:SciSearch(R)	Cited Ref Sci 1990-2004/Oct W4 (c) 2004 Inst for Sci Info
File	35:Dissertation Abs Online	1861-2004/Sep (c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	65:Inside Conferences	1993-2004/Oct W5 (c) 2004 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File	92:IHS Intl.Stds.& Specs.	1999/Nov (c) 1999 Information Handling Services
File	94:JICST-EPlus	1985-2004/Oct W1 (c)2004 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File	95:TEME-Technology & Management	1989-2004/Jun W1 (c) 2004 FIZ TECHNIK
File	99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs	1983-2004/Sep (c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.
File	103:Energy SciTec	1974-2004/Oct B1 (c) 2004 Contains copyrighted material
File	144:Pascal	1973-2004/Oct W4 (c) 2004 INIST/CNRS
File	202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.	1966-2004/Sep 09 (c) 2004 EBSCO Publishing
File	233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.	1981-2003/Sep (c) 2003 EBSCO Pub.
File	239:Mathsci	1940-2004/Dec (c) 2004 American Mathematical Society
File	275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)	1983-2004/Nov 01 (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File	434:SciSearch(R)	Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File	647:CMP Computer Fulltext	1988-2004/Oct W4 (c) 2004 CMP Media, LLC
File	674:Computer News Fulltext	1989-2004/Sep W1 (c) 2004 IDG Communications
File	696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters	1995-2004/Nov 01 (c) 2004 The Dialog Corp.

6/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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6704410 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2000-10-7240-004

Title: Feature based indexing for media tracking

Author(s): Hampapur, A.; Bolle, R.

Author Affiliation: IBM Thomas J. Watson Res. Center, Yorktown Heights, NY, USA

Conference Title: 2000 IEEE International Conference on Multimedia and Expo. ICME2000. Proceedings. Latest Advances in the Fast Changing World of Multimedia (Cat. No.00TH8532) Part vol.3 p.1709-12 vol.3

Publisher: IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA

Publication Date: 2000 Country of Publication: USA 3 vol. xxxv+1778 pp.

ISBN: 0 7803 6536 4 Material Identity Number: XX-2000-01992

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 7803 6536 4/2000/\$10.00.

Conference Title: Proceedings of International Conference on Multimedia and Expo

Conference Date: 30 July-2 Aug. 2000 Conference Location: New York, NY, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Satellite television, the Web and the increasing deployment of digital video and audio have changed the ways in which media content is used. Media content is increasingly being reused (rebroadcast and re-purposed). The Web also allows for content to be downloaded by users (a prime example is MP3). This digitization of media along with the changes in the distribution mechanisms gives rise to a new problem termed media tracking. Media tracking is the problem of keeping track of when and where a particular known piece of media has been used. Examples include, tracking when (at what time) and where (which channel) a particular TV commercial was aired. Analogously, on the Web, when (data and time) and where (URL) was a particular piece of content available. This paper presents a novel feature based indexing scheme, which can be used as the search or detection engine in the media tracking process. The technique presented performs the same function for temporal media streams as Internet search engines do in the text domain. (11 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: indexing; information resources; Internet; multimedia systems; search engines

Identifiers: feature based indexing; media tracking; satellite television ; World Wide Web; digital video; digital audio; media content; TV commercial; search engine; temporal media streams; Internet

Class Codes: C7240 (Information analysis and indexing); C7210N (Information networks); C6130M (Multimedia); C7250 (Information storage and retrieval)

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6/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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6488757 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2000-03-6160M-002

Title: Video libraries: from ingest to distribution

Author(s): Bolle, R. ; Hampapur, A.

Author Affiliation: IBM Thomas J. Watson Res. Center, Yorktown Heights, NY, USA

Conference Title: Visual Information and Information Systems. Third International Conference, VISUAL'99. Proceedings (Lecture Notes in Computer Science Vol.1614) p.15-18

Editor(s): Huijsmans, D.P.; Smeulders, A.W.M.

Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany

Publication Date: 1999 Country of Publication: Germany xviii+827 pp.

ISBN: 3 540 66079 8 Material Identity Number: XX-1999-00174

Conference Title: Proceedings of 3rd International Conference on Visual

Information Systems

Conference Sponsor: Shell Nederland; Netherlands Comput. Sci. Res. Found.
; Adv. School for Comput. & Imaging; et al

Conference Date: 2-4 June 1999 Conference Location: Amsterdam,
Netherlands

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Production, transmission and storage of video will eventually
all be in digital form. Additionally, there is a need to organize video
efficiently in databases so that videos are easily ingested, retrieved,
viewed and distributed. We address and discuss many of the issues
associated with video database management. (10 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: database indexing; video databases; video signal processing

Identifiers: video libraries; video database management; **multimedia**
library; processing video; video analysis; annotations; infrastructural
demands; video management systems

Class Codes: C6160M (Multimedia databases); C6160S (Spatial and pictorial
databases); C5260D (Video signal processing)

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6/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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5828992 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9803-6430H-007, C9803-6130M-016

Title: Video query and retrieval

Author(s): **Bolle, R.M.** ; Boon-Lock Yeo; Yeung, M.M.

Author Affiliation: IBM Thomas J. Watson Res. Center, Yorktown Heights,
NY, USA

Conference Title: Advanced Topics in Artificial Intelligence. 10th
Australian Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence, AI'97. Proceedings
p.13-24

Editor(s): Sattar, A.

Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany

Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: Germany xvii+516 pp.

ISBN: 3 540 63797 4 Material Identity Number: XX97-03002

Conference Title: Advanced Topics in Artificial Intelligence. 10th
Australian Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence, AI'97. Proceedings

Conference Sponsor: ACS Nat. Committee on Artificial Intelligence &
Expert Syst.; Australian Artificial Intelligence Inst.; et al

Conference Date: 30 Nov.-4 Dec. 1997 Conference Location: Perth, WA,
Australia

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: All video will eventually become fully digital-there seems to
be no way around it. Consequently, digital video databases will become more
and more pervasive and finding video in large digital video databases will
become a problem just like it is a problem today to find video in analog
video databases. The digital form of the video, however, opens up
tremendous possibilities. Just like it is possible today to retrieve text
documents from large text document databases by querying document content
represented by indices, it will become possible to index digital video
databases based (semi) automatically derived indices. We address the
problem of automatic video annotation-associating semantic meaning with
video segments to aid in content based video retrieval. We present a novel
framework of structural video analysis which focuses on the processing of
low level visual data cues to obtain high level (structural and semantic)
video interpretations. Additionally, we propose a flexible framework for
video query formulation to aid rapid retrieval of video. This framework is
meant to accommodate the "depth first searcher"-i.e., the power user, the
"breadth first searcher", and the casual browser. (21 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: indexing; information retrieval; interactive video;

multimedia computing; tree searching

Identifiers: video retrieval; video query; digital video databases;

automatically derived indices; automatic video annotation; semantic meaning
; video segments; content based video retrieval; structural video analysis;
low level visual data cues; high level video interpretations; video query
formulation; rapid retrieval; depth first searcher; power user; casual
browser; breadth first searcher

Class Codes: B6430H (Video recording); B6210R (Multimedia communications)
; C6130M (Multimedia); C6160S (Spatial and pictorial databases); C7250R (Information retrieval techniques); C7240 (Information analysis and indexing); C6120 (File organisation); C1160 (Combinatorial mathematics)
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6/5/4 (Item 1 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8:EI Compendex(R)

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05962102 E.I. No: EIP01526774897

Title: Feature based indexing for media tracking

Author: Hampapur, A.; Bolle, R.

Corporate Source: IBM TJ Watson Research Center, Hawthorne, NY 10532, United States

Conference Title: 2000 IEEE International Conference on Multimedia and Expo (ICME 2000)

Conference Location: New York, NY, United States Conference Date: 20000730-20000802

E.I. Conference No.: 58780

Source: IEEE International Conference on Multi-Media and Expo n III/WEDNESDAY 2000. p 1709-1712 (IEEE cat n 00TH8532)

Publication Year: 2000

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical); X; (Experimental)

Journal Announcement: 0112W5

Abstract: Satellite television, the Web and the increasing deployment of digital video and audio have changed the ways in which media content is used. Media content is increasingly being reused (rebroadcast and re-purposed). The web also allows for content to be down-loaded by users (a prime example is MP3). This digitization of media along with the changes in the distribution mechanisms gives rise to a new problem termed media tracking. Media tracking is the problem of keeping track of when and where a particular known piece of media has been used. Examples include, tracking when (at what time) and where (which channel) a particular TV commercial was aired. Analogously, on the web, when (date and time) and where (URL) was a particular piece of content available. This paper presents a novel feature based indexing scheme, which can be used as the search or detection engine in the media tracking process. The technique presented here performs the same function for temporal media streams as Internet search engines do in the text domain. 11 Refs.

Descriptors: **Multimedia** systems; Indexing (of information); Feature extraction; Subscription television; Websites; Image processing; User interfaces; Search engines; Online searching; Mathematical models

Identifiers: Media tracking; Digital videos

Classification Codes:

723.5 (Computer Applications); 903.1 (Information Sources & Analysis); 716.4 (Television Systems & Equipment); 722.2 (Computer Peripheral Equipment); 903.3 (Information Retrieval & Use)

723 (Computer Software, Data Handling & Applications); 903 (Information Science); 716 (Electronic Equipment, Radar, Radio & Television); 722 (Computer Hardware)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 90 (ENGINEERING, GENERAL); 71 (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING)

6/5/5 (Item 1 from file: 65)

DIALOG(R)File 65:Inside Conferences

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04691604 INSIDE CONFERENCE ITEM ID: CN049003006

MHMII-L2.2: A REAL-TIME PROTOTYPE FOR SMALL VOCABULARY AUDIO-VISUAL ASR

Connell, J.; Haas, N. ; Marcheret, E.; Neti, C.; Potamianos, G.;
Velipasalar, S.

CONFERENCE: International conference on multimedia and Expo

IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIMEDIA AND EXPO, 2003; VOL 2 P:

II-469-472

IEEE, 2003

ISBN: 0780379659

LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Papers

CONFERENCE SPONSOR: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

CONFERENCE LOCATION: Baltimore, MD 2003; Jul (200307) (200307)

BRITISH LIBRARY ITEM LOCATION: 4362.949586

DESCRIPTORS: ICME; **multimedia** ; expo; IEEE; electrical engineers;
electronic engineers

6/5/6 (Item 2 from file: 65)

DIALOG(R)File 65:Inside Conferences

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03438513 INSIDE CONFERENCE ITEM ID: CN036280219

Feature Based Indexing for Media Tracking

Hampapur, A.; Bolle, R.

CONFERENCE: International conference on multimedia and Expo

IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIMEDIA AND EXPO, 2000; VOLUME 3 P:

1709-1712

IEEE, 2000

ISBN: 0780365364

LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Papers

CONFERENCE SPONSOR: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

CONFERENCE LOCATION: New York, NY

CONFERENCE DATE: Jul 2000

BRITISH LIBRARY ITEM LOCATION: 4362.949586

NOTE:

Also known as ICME 2000

DESCRIPTORS: ICME; **multimedia** ; expo; IEEE

6/5/7 (Item 1 from file: 99)

DIALOG(R)File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs

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2179413 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BAST98044020

Video query: research directions

Bolle, R. M ; Yeo, B.-L; Yeung, M. M

IBM Journal of Research and Development v. 42 no2 (Mar. 1998) p. 233-52

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature Article ISSN: 0018-8646 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD STATUS: Corrected or revised record

ABSTRACT: As digital video databases become more and more pervasive, finding video in large databases becomes a major problem. Because of the nature of video (streamed objects), accessing the content of such data bases is inherently a time-consuming operation. Enabling intelligent means of video retrieval and rapid video viewing through the processing, analysis, and interpretation of visual content are, therefore, important topics of research. In this paper, we survey the art of video query and retrieval and propose a framework for video-query formulation and video retrieval based on an iterated sequence of navigating, searching, browsing, and viewing. We describe how the rich information media of video in the forms of image, audio, and text can be appropriately used in each stage of the search process to retrieve relevant segments. Also, we address the problem of automatic video annotation-attaching meanings to video segments to aid the query steps. Subsequently, we present a novel framework of structural video analysis that focuses on the processing of high-level

features as well as low-level visual cues. This processing augments the semantic interpretation of a wide variety of long video segments and assists in the search, navigation, and retrieval of video. We describe several such techniques. Reprinted by permission of the publisher.

DESCRIPTORS: Image query processing; **Multimedia** information systems;

6/5/8 (Item 1 from file: 144)

DIALOG(R) File 144:Pascal

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13766254 PASCAL No.: 98-0478681

Video query : Research directions

Multimedia systems

BOLLE R M ; YEO B L; YEUNG M M

DAN Asit, ed; FELDMAN Stuart, ed; SERPANOS Dimitrios, ed

IBM Research Division, Thomas J. Watson Research Center, P.O. Box 218, Yorktown Heights, New York 10598, United States; Microcomputer Research Laboratories, Intel Corporation, 2200 Mission College Blvd., Santa Clara, California 95052, United States

IBM Research Division, Thomas J. Watson Research Center, P.O. Box 704, Yorktown Heights, New York 10598, United States; Department of Computer Science, University of Crete, P.O. Box 1470, 71110 Heraklion, Crete, Greece

Journal: IBM journal of research and development, 1998, 42 (2) 233-252

ISSN: 0018-8646 CODEN: IBMJAE Availability: INIST-8473;

354000076922220060

No. of Refs.: 55 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: United States

Language: English

As digital video databases become more and more pervasive, finding video in large databases becomes a major problem. Because of the nature of video (streamed objects), accessing the content of such databases is inherently a time-consuming operation. Enabling intelligent means of video retrieval and rapid video viewing through the processing, analysis, and interpretation of visual content are, therefore, important topics of research. In this paper, we survey the art of video query and retrieval and propose a framework for video-query formulation and video retrieval based on an iterated sequence of navigating, searching, browsing, and viewing. We describe how the rich information media of video in the forms of image, audio, and text can be appropriately used in each stage of the search process to retrieve relevant segments. Also, we address the problem of automatic video annotation-attaching meanings to video segments to aid the query steps. Subsequently, we present a novel framework of structural video analysis that focuses on the processing of high-level features as well as low-level visual cues. This processing augments the semantic interpretation of a wide variety of long video segments and assists in the search, navigation, and retrieval of video. We describe several such techniques.

English Descriptors: Database; Video technique; Database query; Information browsing; Information retrieval

French Descriptors: Base donnee; Technique video; Interrogation base donnee ; Navigation information; Recherche information

Classification Codes: 001A01E03C; 205

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S4	11	S2 AND CLASSIF?
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S8	1	S7 AND (MULTIMEDIA OR MULTI()MEDIA)
S9	6	S7 AND (CLASSIFY? OR INDEXING)
S10	7	S8 OR S9
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File	35:Dissertation Abs Online	1861-2004/Sep (c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
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File	95:TEME-Technology & Management	1989-2004/Jun W1 (c). 2004 FIZ TECHNIK
File	99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs	1983-2004/Sep (c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.
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File	233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.	1981-2003/Sep (c) 2003 EBSCO Pub.
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File	275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)	1983-2004/Nov 02 (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File	434:SciSearch(R)	Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File	647:CMP Computer Fulltext	1988-2004/Oct W4 (c) 2004 CMP Media, LLC
File	674:Computer News Fulltext	1989-2004/Sep W1 (c) 2004 IDG Communications
File	696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters	1995-2004/Nov 01 (c) 2004 The Dialog Corp.

10/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC
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4534106 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9401-1230-093

Title: A non-well-founded-approach to terminological cycles
Author(s): Dionne, R.; Mays, E.; Oles, F.J.
Author Affiliation: IBM Thomas J. Watson Res. Center, Yorktown Heights, NY, USA
Conference Title: AAAI-92. Proceedings Tenth National Conference on Artificial Intelligence p.761-6.
Publisher: AAAI Press, Menlo Park, CA, USA
Publication Date: 1992 Country of Publication: USA 873 pp.
Conference Sponsor: American Assoc. for Artificial Intelligence
Conference Date: 12-16 July 1992 Conference Location: San Jose, CA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: The authors propose a new approach to intensional semantics of term subsumption languages. They introduce concept algebras, whose signatures are given by sets of primitive concepts, roles, and the operations of the language. For a given set of variable, standard results give free algebras. They next define, for a given set of concept definitions, a term algebra, as the quotient of the free algebra by a congruence generated by the definitions. The ordering on this algebra is called descriptive subsumption (contains Delta). They also construct a universal concept algebra, as a non-well-founded set given by the greatest fixed point of a certain equation. The ordering on this algebra is called structural subsumption (\geq Delta). They prove there are unique mappings from the free algebras, to each of these, and establish that their method for **classifying** cycles in a term subsumption language, K-REP, consists of constructing accessible pointed graphs, representing terms in the universal concept algebra, and checking a simulation relation between terms. (7 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: algebra; formal languages; inference mechanisms; knowledge representation

Identifiers: non-well-founded-approach; terminological cycles; intensional semantics; term subsumption languages; concept algebras; primitive concepts; roles; operations; free algebras; term algebra; K-REP; universal concept algebra; simulation relation

Class Codes: C1230 (Artificial intelligence); C4210 (Formal logic)

10/5/2 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R) File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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03613908 E.I. No: EIP93030724020

Title: Non-well-founded approach to terminological cycles
Author: Dionne, Robert; Mays, Eric; Oles, Frank J.
Corporate Source: IBM T. J. Watson Research Cent, Yorktown Heights, NY, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings Tenth National Conference on Artificial Intelligence - AAAI-92

Conference Location: San Jose, CA, USA Conference Date: 19920712

Sponsor: American Assoc for Artificial Intelligence

E.I. Conference No.: 17964

Source: Proceedings Tenth National Conference on Artificial Intelligence Proc Tenth Natl Conf Artif Intell AAAI 92 1992. Publ by AAAI, Menlo Park, CA, USA. p 761-766

Publication Year: 1992

ISBN: 0-262-51063-4

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9306W1

Abstract: In this paper, we proposed a new approach to intensional

sémanantics of term subsumption languages. We introduce concept algebras, whose signatures are given by sets of primitive concepts, roles, and the operations of the language. For a given set of variables, standard results give us free algebras. We next defined, for a given set of concept definitions, a term algebra, as the quotient of the free algebra by a congruence generated by the definitions. The ordering on this algebra is called descriptive subsumption (@@ Delta). We also construct a universal concept algebra, as a non-well-founded set given by the greatest fixed point of a certain equation. The ordering on this algebra is called structural subsumption (@@ Delta). We prove there are unique mappings from the free algebras, to each of these, and establish that our method for **classifying** cycles in a term subsumption language, K-REP, consists of constructing accessible pointed graphs, representing terms in the universal concept algebra, and checking a simulation relation between terms. (Author abstract) 6 Refs.

Descriptors: *Artificial intelligence; Algebra; Computation theory; Mathematical techniques

Identifiers: Terminological cycles; Concept algebra; Term subsumption language K-REP; Structural subsumption

Classification Codes:

723.4 (Artificial Intelligence); 921.1 (Algebra); 723.1 (Computer Programming)

723 (Computer Software); 921 (Applied Mathematics)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

10/5/3 (Item 1 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R) File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

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07263107 Genuine Article#: 141NK Number of References: 33

Title: Operative treatment of displaced intraarticular fractures of the os calcis with the ASIF calcaneal plate

Author(s): Boack DH (REPRINT) ; Wichelhaus A; Mittlmeier T; Hoffmann R;

Haas NP

Corporate Source: HUMBOLDT UNIV, FAK MED, KLIN UNFALL & WIEDERHERSTELLUNGSSCHIRURG, UNIV KLINIKUM CHARITE/D-13353 BERLIN//GERMANY/ (REPRINT)

Journal: CHIRURG, 1998, V69, N11 (NOV), P1214-1223

ISSN: 0009-4722 Publication date: 19981100

Publisher: SPRINGER VERLAG, 175 FIFTH AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10010

Language: German Document Type: ARTICLE

Geographic Location: GERMANY

Subfile: CC CLIN--Current Contents, Clinical Medicine

Journal Subject Category: SURGERY

Abstract: From August 1992 to March 1997, 66 patients with 71 displaced intraarticular calcaneal fractures were prospectively examined after an operative treatment using an extended lateral approach and the ASIF calcaneal plate followed by early functional postoperative treatment (mean follow-up 25 months, retrieval rate 96 %). To **classify** the type of fracture and to verify the results of reduction and of retention CT scans in the coronal and transverse plane were performed pre- and postoperatively and on the day of assessment. The Zwipp Score was used for clinical evaluation. After fractures with 5 to 8 points according to the calcaneal fracture scale, 97% of the patients had an anatomical or near anatomical reduction of the posterior facet and the clinical outcome in 82 % of the patients was graded as good or excellent. In 70 % of patients with a fracture rated 9 to 10 points a good reduction was demonstrated and clinically there were 67 % good or excellent results. But in the fractures with 11 to 12 points, despite 40 % good reductions, the clinical outcome was graded as good in 10 % of the patients only. However, if the postoperative displacement of the posterior facet was more than 2 mm no patient had a good result independent of the type of fracture. Due to restoration of the geometry of the most comminuted fracture types and the immediate partial weight bearing secondary soft tissue problems could be minimized without any loss of articular reduction. Anatomical reduction and stable internal

fixation together with adequate physical therapy are apparently preconditions but not a guarantee for a good clinical result after displaced calcaneal fractures.

Descriptors--Author Keywords: intraarticular fractures of os calcis ; CT classification ; open reduction ; internal fixation ; results

Identifiers--KeyWord Plus(R): INTERNAL-FIXATION; CLASSIFICATION; REDUCTION; SYSTEM

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LEUNG KS, 1993, V75, P196, J BONE JOINT SURG BR
LEUNG KS, 1995, V7, P198, OPERAT ORTHOP TRAUMA
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ZWIPP H, 1989, V92, P117, UNFALLCHIRURG

10/5/4 (Item 2 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

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03667324 Genuine Article#: PV069 Number of References: 54

Title: INSTABILITIES OF THE SHOULDER JOINT

Author(s): SUDKAMP NP; GRANRATH M; HOFFMANN R; HAAS NP

Corporate Source: FREE UNIV BERLIN, KLINIKUM RUDOLF VIRCHOW, UNFALL& WIEDERHERSTELLE LUNGSCHIRURG/D-13353 BERLIN//GERMANY/

Journal: CHIRURG, 1994, V65, N11 (NOV), P901-909

ISSN: 0009-4722

Language: GERMAN Document Type: ARTICLE

Geographic Location: GERMANY

Subfile: SciSearch; CC CLIN--Current Contents, Clinical Medicine

Journal Subject Category: SURGERY

Abstract: In all shoulder instabilities it is very important to **classify** the type of instability precisely in order to choose the right form of therapy and predict the results. The acronyms TUBS, which means traumatic instability, unidirectional, Bankart lesion, and good response to surgery, and AMBRI, which means atraumatic aetiology, multidirectional, and good for rehabilitation, represent the complete range of possible instabilities. We discuss the subtypes in the differentiation of various instabilities and the different causes and pathologies for instability, the clinical and radiological tests

possible, and the different surgical treatment options, as well as the results in the literature. A modification of the Bankart procedure and the arthroscopic Caspari capsulorrhaphy procedure for traumatic instabilities are described. The capsular T-shift by Neer and Foster is explained as a surgical treatment for multidirectional instability.

Descriptors--Author Keywords: SHOULDER INSTABILITY ; CLASSIFICATION ;

CLINICAL EXAMINATION ; RADIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSTICS ; SURGICAL TREATMENT

Identifiers--KeyWords Plus: ANTERIOR; DISLOCATION; CAPSULE

Research Fronts: 92-3448 001 (ROTATOR CUFF TEARS; MR IMAGING OF THE NORMAL SHOULDER; SUPRASPINATUS TENDON IN ASYMPTOMATIC VOLUNTEERS)

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BROCA A, 1890, V4, P312, B SOC ANAT PARIS
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IANNOTTI JP, 1991, V73, P17, J BONE JOINT SURG AM
JEROSCH J, 1993, V22, P294, ORTHOPAED
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TIBONE JE, 1993, V291, P124, CLIN ORTHOPAEDICS
TURKEL SJ, 1981, V63, P1208, J BONE JOINT SURG AM
WHEELER JH, 1989, V5, P213, ARTHROSCOPY
WOLF EM, 1991, V1, P184, OPER TECH ORTHOP
ZARINS B, 1993, V291, P75, CLIN ORTHOPAEDICS

10/5/5 (Item 1 from file: 65)
DIALOG(R)File 65:Inside Conferences
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04691604 INSIDE CONFERENCE ITEM ID: CN049003006

MHMII-L2.2: A REAL-TIME PROTOTYPE FOR SMALL VOCABULARY AUDIO-VISUAL ASR

Connell, J.; Haas, N.; Marcheret, E.; Neti, C.; Potamianos, G.;
Velipasalar, S.

CONFERENCE: International conference on multimedia and Expo

IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIMEDIA AND EXPO, 2003; VOL 2 P:
II-469-472

IEEE, 2003

ISBN: 0780379659

LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Papers

CONFERENCE SPONSOR: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

CONFERENCE LOCATION: Baltimore, MD 2003; Jul (200307) (200307)

BRITISH LIBRARY ITEM LOCATION: 4362.949586

DESCRIPTORS: ICME; **multimedia**; expo; IEEE; electrical engineers;
electronic engineers

10/5/6 (Item 1 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.
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3602842

Text categorization based on regularized linear classification methods.

Author(s): Zhang, Tong (tzhang@watson.ibm.com); Oles, Frank J
(oles@watson.ibm.com)

Corporate Source: IBM T.J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, NY
10598 ; IBM T.J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, NY 10598

Information Retrieval vol. 4, no. 1, pages 5-31

Publication Date: April 2001

ISSN: 1386-4564

Journal URL: <http://www.kluweronline.nl>

Publisher URL: <http://www.wkap.nl>

Language: English

Document Type: Journal Article

Record Type: Abstract

Journal Announcement: 3607

A number of linear classification methods such as the linear least squares fit (LLSF), logistic regression, and support vector machines (SVMs) have been applied to text categorization problems. These methods share the similarity by finding hyperplanes that approximately separate a class of document vectors from its complement. Yet SVMs are so far considered special in that they have been demonstrated to achieve state-of-the-art performance. It is thus worthwhile to understand whether such good performance is unique to the SVM design, or if it can also be achieved by other linear classification methods. Compares a number of known linear classification methods and some variants in the framework of regularized linear systems. Discusses the statistical and numerical properties of these algorithms, focusing on text categorization. Provides some numerical experiments to illustrate the algorithms on some datasets.

Descriptors: Classification; Text Processing; Linear Systems; Algorithms
Classification Codes and Description: 4.7 (Classification, **Indexing**, and
Thesauri)

Main Heading: Information Recognition and Description

10/5/7 (Item 1 from file: 239)
DIALOG(R)File 239:Mathsci
(c) 2004 American Mathematical Society. All rts. reserv.

02404397 MR 93k#68062

A non-well-founded approach to terminological cycles.

AAAI-92. Proceedings, Tenth National Conference on Artificial Intelligence (San Jose, CA, 1992)

Dionne, Robert (IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, New York, 10598)

Mays, Eric (IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, New York, 10598)

Oles, Frank J. (IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, New York, 10598)

Corporate Source Codes: 1-IBM; 1-IBM; 1-IBM
1992,

Amer. Assoc. Artif. Intell., Menlo Park, CA,; 761--766,,

Language: English Summary Language: English

Document Type: Proceedings Paper

Journal Announcement: 9307

Subfile: MR (Mathematical Reviews) AMS

Abstract Length: MEDIUM (17 lines)

Summary: "In this paper, we propose a new approach to intensional semantics of term subsumption languages. We introduce concept algebras, whose signatures are given by sets of primitive concepts, roles, and the operations of the language. For a given set of variables, standard results give us free algebras. We next define, for a given set of concept definitions, a term algebra, as the quotient of the free algebra by a congruence generated by the definitions. The ordering on this algebra is called descriptive subsumption \sqsubseteq_{Δ} . We also construct a universal concept algebra, as a non-well-founded set given by the greatest fixed point of a certain equation. The ordering on this algebra is called structural subsumption \sqsubseteq_{Δ} . We prove there are unique mappings from the free algebras to each of these, and establish that our method for **classifying** cycles in a term subsumption language, K-REP, consists of constructing accessible pointed graphs, representing terms in the universal concept algebra, and checking a simulation relation between terms."

{For the entire collection see MR 93j:68007}.

Reviewer: Summary

Review Type: Abstract

Proceedings Reference: 93j#68007; 1 203 116

Descriptors: *68Q55 -Computer science (For papers involving machine computations and programs in a specific mathematical area, see Section --04 in that area)-Theory of computing-Semantics (See also 03B70, 06B35).

Set	Items	Description
S1	7510895	ONE OR MORE OR TWO OR MULTIPLE OR MANY OR PLURAL? OR NUMEROUS OR SEVERAL OR GLOBAL OR UNIVERSAL
S2	3480696	MULTIMEDIA OR MULTI()MEDIA OR MEDIA OR PHOTOS OR PHOTOGRAPH? OR PICTURE? OR PICTORIAL OR AUDIO()VISUAL OR AUDIOVISUAL OR AV OR FILM? OR VIDEO? OR MOVIE? DATA OR VOICE OR AUDIO? OR VISUAL? OR IMAGE? OR GRAPHIC?
S3	4249636	TWO OR DUPLICATE OR MULTIPLE OR MANY OR PLURAL? OR NUMEROUS OR SEVERAL
S4	1406979	DISPARATE OR DIFFERENT OR DISSIMILAR OR DIVERGENT OR DIVERSE OR UNLIKE OR VARIANT OR VARIOUS
S5	546588	MODALITY OR MODALITIES OR MODE? OR MODAL?
S6	1534396	VISUAL? OR IMAGE? OR PICTUR? OR PICTORIAL? OR GRAPHIC?
S7	2019244	TEXTUAL OR TEXT? ? OR DATA
S8	1451642	COMBIN? OR UNIFIED OR UNIFYING OR CONSOLIDAT? OR MERGE? OR JOIN? OR MERGING OR UNITE?
S9	3931886	CREATE? OR GENERATE? OR PRODUCE? OR DEVELOP? ? OR ORIGINATE? OR MAKE?
S10	4315541	FEATURE? OR CHARACTERISTIC? OR TRAIT? OR DESCRIPTION? OR AUTHORITY? OR ATTRIBUT? OR CLASSIFICATION?
S11	4975378	VECTOR? OR COORDINATES OR PATH? OR LOCAT? OR ADDRESS? OR PLACE? OR POSITION? OR LOCAL?
S12	4442970	CONCATENAT? OR CONNECT? OR LINK? ? OR COMBINE? OR RELATE? - OR RELATING OR MATCH?
S13	157424	S1 (3W) S2
S14	12345	S4 (3W) S5
S15	27934	S4 (3N) S6
S16	19014	S5 (3N) S6
S17	28569	S5 (3N) S7
S18	35525	S6 (3N) S10
S19	36431	S7 (3N) S10
S20	9340	S18 AND S11
S21	9486	S19 AND S11
S22	13	S8 AND S9 AND S20 AND S16
S23	23	S8 AND S9 AND S21 AND S17
S24	2	S12 AND (S1 (3N) S20) AND (S1 (3N) S21) AND (S8 (3N) S10 (-3N) S11)
S25	6	S13 AND S14 AND S15 AND S16 AND S17
S26	41	S22 OR S23 OR S24 OR S25
S27	18	S26 AND IC=(G06F? OR G06E? OF G06G?)
S28	9	S26 AND MC=(T01-J04C OR T01-J10B2 OR T01-S03)
S29	23	S27 OR S28

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2004/Jun(Updated 041004)

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200470

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29/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06745204 **Image available**
MANUFACTURING ASSISTING DEVICE OF ASSEMBLED STRUCTURE AND MANUFACTURE OF
ASSEMBLED STRUCTURE

PUB. NO.: 2000-331058 [JP 2000331058 A]
PUBLISHED: November 30, 2000 (20001130)
INVENTOR(s): TANAKA HIDEYUKI
TANAKA FUTOSHI
TAKINAMI JUNICHI
KATO MITSUAKI
APPLICANT(s): TORAY IND INC
APPL. NO.: 11-141450 [JP 99141450]
FILED: May 21, 1999 (19990521)
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/50 ; A41H-043/00

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To easily and exactly **create** data to be required for assembly calculation, etc., by creating data to be used for predicting calculation of an assembled state of assembled structure by converting it into a specified format based on manufacturing data, etc.

SOLUTION: Information about material classification, etc., is extracted from CAD data and required data for data base are **created** by a creation assisting means 220 for managing data. **Joined** data in the specified format are **created** by a creation assisting means 215 for parts **joining** information and dynamical **characteristics data** is set by using the material classification information by creation assisting means 217 for material characteristics information by every part. **Data** about a shape **model** of a coated object is inputted, a contact number to hold **position** relation is registered in both of parts of the assembled structure and the coated object model by a dressing information assisting means 216. Next, calculation to dress the assembled structure on the coated object is performed from a part model of clothing to be constituted of very small elements and actual dressing calculation is further performed in consideration of contact, etc. between the surface of a human body model and a clothing model by a dressing calculating means 222.

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29/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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05850995 **Image available**
METHOD FOR ANALYZING ASSEMBLY STATE OF ASSEMBLY STRUCTURE, ANALYZING METHOD
FOR WEARING STATE OF CLOTHING, MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING, AND MANUFACTURE
SUPPORTING DEVICE

PUB. NO.: 10-134095 [JP 10134095 A]
PUBLISHED: May 22, 1998 (19980522)
INVENTOR(s): TANAKA HIDEYUKI
TANAKA FUTOSHI
APPLICANT(s): TORAY IND INC [000315] (A Japanese Company or Corporation),
JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 08-285408 [JP 96285408]
FILED: October 28, 1996 (19961028)
INTL CLASS: [6] G06F-017/50 ; A41H-043/00; A41H-003/00
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications); 30.3
(MISCELLANEOUS GOODS -- Clothing & Personal Belongings)
JAPIO KEYWORD: R060 (MACHINERY -- Automatic Design); R102 (APPLIED
ELECTRONICS -- Video Disk Recorders, VDR)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To precisely predict the assembly state of the assembly structure of clothing, etc., in a shorter time by generating a solid shape model after **joining** on the basis of shape information on component **models** and **joining data** on **joining positions** of the component models, and reconstituting this solid shape model as a reconstituted solid shape model consisting of plural elements.

SOLUTION: The **joining data** and **characteristic** information on materials are inputted and a formed human body shape model is inputted (step 1). A component model is **generated** while so divided into elements as to have at least one refraction line in a component (step 2). A solid shape is **generated** by **joining** the components at their **joining positions** (step 3). The solid shape model which is assembled in three dimensions is divided into small elements, which are reconstituted to **generate** the reconstituted shape model (step 4). Then wearing state simulation for clothing which calculates the wearing state of the reconstituted solid shape model on a human body shape model is performed (step 5).

29/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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05808677 **Image available**
DEVICE FOR FORMING PICTURE AND METHOD THEREFOR

PUB. NO.: 10-091777 [JP 10091777 A]
PUBLISHED: April 10, 1998 (19980410)
INVENTOR(s): OZAKI YOJI
APPLICANT(s): CANON INC [000100] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 08-262316 [JP 96262316]
FILED: September 12, 1996 (19960912)
INTL CLASS: [6] G06T-001/60; B41J-005/30; **G06F-003/12**
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units); 29.4
(PRECISION INSTRUMENTS -- Business Machines); 45.3
(INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Input Output Units); 45.9
(INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Other)
JAPIO KEYWORD: R002 (LASERS); R098 (ELECTRONIC MATERIALS -- Charge Transfer
Elements, CCD & BBD); R102 (APPLIED ELECTRONICS -- Video Disk
Recorders, VDR); R138 (APPLIED ELECTRONICS -- Vertical
Magnetic & Photomagnetic Recording)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a device and method for forming a picture in which a printing and outputting processing and a bookbinding processing can be smoothly attained even when a printing and outputting **mode** set for each **picture data** is **different**.

SOLUTION: When **plural picture data** D1, D2, and D4 whose **different** printing and outputting **modes** are set are stored as a group G1 in an image memory part (step 1), and a registered data key on a control part is selected (step 2), a display screen in a registered **data mode** for enabling a processing related with the picture data stored in the image memory part is obtained. When it is judged that a group output mode key is selected in this state (step S3), the display screen is changed to a group output mode display. When the designation of the group to be printed and outputted and the setting of a printing and outputting mode Mgl is operated by a user (steps S4-S6), all the picture data D1, D2, and D4 included in the picture group G1 are printed and outputted in the printing and outputting mode Mgl (step S7).

29/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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05772065 **Image available**
IMAGE DISPLAY DEVICE, IMAGE DISPLAY CONTROLLER AND IMAGE DISPLAY SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 10-055165 [JP 10055165 A]
PUBLISHED: February 24, 1998 (19980224)
INVENTOR(s): KANDA YOJI
APPLICANT(s): FUJITSU LTD [000522] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 08-212265 [JP 96212265]
FILED: August 12, 1996 (19960812)
INTL CLASS: [6] G09G-005/36; **G06F-003/147** ; **G06F-003/153** ; G06T-017/00;
G09G-003/20; G09G-005/00; G09G-005/00
JAPIO CLASS: 44.9 (COMMUNICATION -- Other); 45.3 (INFORMATION PROCESSING
-- Input Output Units); 45.9 (INFORMATION PROCESSING --
Other)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enable relative relations among plural display screen parts to be freely changed and also to enable a common three-dimensional computer **graphics model** to be seen through plural projection planes in an image display device, a image display controller and an image display system displaying three- dimensional computer **graphics model** .

SOLUTION: Adjacent display screen parts 6a-6b, 6b-6c are respectively coupled with **joints** provided with sensors 7L, 7R and their relative **positions** or relative angles are measured with the sensors to be informed to a projection adjusting part 8. The projection adjusting part 8 rewrites contents of **visual point description** parts 2 or projection description parts 3 based on these relative **positions** or the relative angles. Image generating parts 4 **generate** two-dimensional images of the three-dimensional **graphics model** stored in a model storage part 1 based on the contents to store them in image memories 5. The display screen parts 6 respectively display images stored in corresponding image memories 5.

29/5/9 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015356725 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-417663/200339
XRPX Acc No: N03-333065

Computer system for video event detection, combines visual and textual feature vectors of disparate visual and textual modalities into unified feature vector

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBM)
Inventor: BOLLE R M; HAAS N; OLES F J; ZHANG T
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030033347	A1	20030213	US 2001853191	A	20010510	200339 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001853191 A 20010510
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030033347	A1	49	G06E-001/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 20030033347 A1

NOVELTY - The computer system **creates visual and textual feature vectors** for disparate **visual and textual** modalities. The **visual and textual feature vectors** are concatenated into a **unified feature vector** .

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) multimedia stream segmenting method;

(2) computer memory storing multimedia stream segmenting program;
and

(3) multimedia stream segmenting system.

USE - For video event detection and for **locating** illegal copies of multimedia information including TV commercials, video clips, news, documentary, movie releases, weather, politics, sports such as basketball, soccer, golf, etc., on Internet or public databases, management of large video data base, video stream segmentation, etc.

ADVANTAGE - Provides a **unified** representation of disparate modalities of the media item being compared, resulting in well-established learning techniques.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a flow chart explaining the **combined** computation of the disparate sources of information from a media item.

pp; 49 DwgNo 3/22

Title Terms: COMPUTER; SYSTEM; VIDEO; EVENT; DETECT; **COMBINATION** ; VISUAL; TEXT; FEATURE; **VECTOR** ; DISPARITY; VISUAL; TEXT; **UNIFIED** ; FEATURE;

VECTOR

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06E-001/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06E-003/00; **G06F-009/00** ;

G06F-015/16 ; **G06F-015/18** ; G06G-007/00

File Segment: EPI

29/5/12 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014000255

WPI Acc No: 2001-484469/200153

XRPX Acc No: N01-358635

Image sequence processing for determining camera projections, involves forming image pair based on matching feature in images and determining relationship between camera projections to merge image sets

Patent Assignee: CANON KK (CANO)

Inventor: LYONS A R

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
GB 2358308	A	20010718	GB 9927876	A	19991125	200153 B
GB 2358308	B	20040324	GB 9927876	A	19991125	200424

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 9927876 A 19991125

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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GB 2358308	A	140	G06T-007/00	
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GB 2358308	B		G06T-007/00	
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Abstract (Basic): GB 2358308 A

NOVELTY - The initial/end images are selected for each set of input images, to form an image pair based on matching **features** in **images**. The number of images between each image pair and between consecutive sets are increased. The camera projection is calculated for each set, and the relationship between the camera projections are determined, so as to **merge** the sets.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) Storage device;

(b) Data processor.

USE - For processing data from still or moving image input by the camera and **generate** three dimensional **model**, to display an **image** of object from desired viewing **positions**, etc.

ADVANTAGE - By selecting separate sets of image frame within a sequence, more accurate camera transformations can be calculated, hence reduces the accumulation of error. Also, by selecting end image pairs from the input data and **merging** the various sets, the accuracy of

29/5/14 (Item 10 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013652013 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-136225/200114

XRPX Acc No: N01-099042

Tracking method for tracking heads, faces, facial features within complex images, involves comparing complementary representation models to generated correlated data combined into single representation

Patent Assignee: AT & T CORP (AMTT)

Inventor: COSATTO E; GRAF H P; POTAMIANOS G

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6118887	A	20000912	US 97948750	A	19971010	200114 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97948750 A 19971010

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6118887	A		30	G06K-009/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 6118887 A

NOVELTY - The representation models of each feature of a head or a face are **generated** based on the collected **feature data**. The complementary representation models are **generated** for at least one feature. The complementary representation models are compared to **generated** correlated data. The correlated data are **combined** into a single representation.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Each complementary representation model comprises **data** reflecting the perceived **location** of the feature to which it corresponds. The complementary representation models are compared by defining a distance metric for each complementary representation model. The complementary representation models then are **positioned** adjacent a common interface, and measuring the mutual overlap of the complementary representation models. The information representing areas of correlation between the complementary representation models are collected based on the measured overlap. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for **locating** heads and faces in a sequence of frames of images.

USE - For tracking heads, faces, facial **features** within complex **images**. Used for e.g. tracking people for surveillance purposes, **model**-based **image** compression for video telephony, intelligent computer-user interfaces.

ADVANTAGE - Provides a flexible tracking strategy in the face of diverse camera and lighting conditions and other variables. Enables using both multiple classifiers and multiple types of representations when tracking heads, faces, and facial features. Provides a more robust and accurate tracked output. Selects a tracking strategy based on optimal speed and accuracy of the tracked output.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart representing the tracking method using complementary representation models.

pp; 30 DwgNo 7/9

Title Terms: TRACK; METHOD; TRACK; HEAD; FACE; FACE; FEATURE; COMPLEX; IMAGE; COMPARE; COMPLEMENTARY; REPRESENT; MODEL; **GENERATE** ; CORRELATE; DATA; **COMBINATION** ; SINGLE; REPRESENT

Derwent Class: T01; T04; W02; W04

International Patent Class (Main): G06K-009/00

File Segment: EPI

29/5/15 (Item 11 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013567300 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-051507/200107

XRPX Acc No: N01-039553

Computer-readable recording medium storing integrated shaping model data having models linked by hierarchical structure

Patent Assignee: SEGA ENTERPRISES KK (SEGA-N)

Inventor: ANDO T; SAITO T

Number of Countries: 027 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 1031946	A2	20000830	EP 2000301217	A	20000216	200107 B
JP 2000242811	A	20000908	JP 9945535	A	19990223	200107
US 6437779	B1	20020820	US 2000506812	A	20000218	200257

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9945535 A 19990223

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

EP 1031946 A2 E 46 G06T-017/00

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT

LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

JP 2000242811 A 39 G06T-017/00

US 6437779 B1 G06T-015/20

Abstract (Basic): EP 1031946 A2

NOVELTY - **Model conversion data** with an optimum data structure is provided to a drawing library, which is recorded on a medium for games or simulation, and image processing in real-time is carried out.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The data of the integrated shaping **model** includes format **data** of a common vertex buffer which stores data on the vertices in the models for each model, a vertex list which is **created** for each model which influences the vertices and has vertex data specified by a vertex ID in the common vertex buffer. A polygon list is **created** for each model having the polygons, and includes polygon data where the vertex ID is **attribute data**. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for; an image processing method for converting original **model data** into integrated shaping **model data**; a recording medium storing an image processing program.

USE - Drawing an integrated shaping model which has a number of models linked by a hierarchical structure. At least one model has a number of vertices constituting polygons, and the **position** of a vertex is influenced by **positions** of a number of models and weight values from these models.

ADVANTAGE - Integrated shaping models which can implement a natural movement of **joints** and outer surface of characters can be drawn in real-time.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a flow chart depicting a procedure of a converter.

pp; 46 DwgNo 14/25

Title Terms: COMPUTER; READ; RECORD; MEDIUM; STORAGE; INTEGRATE; SHAPE; MODEL; DATA; MODEL; LINK; HIERARCHY; STRUCTURE

Derwent Class: T01; W04

International Patent Class (Main): G06T-015/20; G06T-017/00

International Patent Class (Additional): A63F-013/00; G06T-015/00;

G06T-015/70

File Segment: EPI

29/5/16 (Item 12 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013337510 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-509449/200046

XRPX Acc No: N00-377067

Image area shape estimation system includes model generator which generates area attribute model and activity vector from input image based on area shape information

Patent Assignee: NEC CORP (NIDE)

Abstract (Basic): EP 595454 A

The data channel includes a quantiser for quantising samples of user data read from a track. An adaptive FIR filter, downstream of the quantiser, filters samples based on characteristics adaptively developed for a zone containing a data track with recorded user data from which samples have been obtained. A Viterbi detector, downstream of the adaptive digital FIR filter, performs maximum likelihood decoding of the filtered samples.

The filter also filters quantised servo samples during each servo interruption. A servo coefficient programmer programs the FIR filter, in real time, for coefficients for servo information recorded in sectors during the period of each interruption.

ADVANTAGE - High performance and capacity with reduced size and power consumption.

Dwg.4/50

Title Terms: CLASS; RESPOND; MAXIMUM; DATA; CHANNEL; DISC; DRIVE; CONDITION ; DATA; SAMPLE; BASED; SELECT; ADAPT; FIR; DIGITAL; FILTER; COEFFICIENT; VITERBI; DETECT; **PRODUCE** ; CLASS; CODE

Derwent Class: T01; T03; U22

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-007/38** ; G11B-005/09; G11B-020/10; H04L-001/00; H04L-027/08

International Patent Class (Additional): G06J-001/00; G11B-005/035; G11B-005/596; G11B-020/18; G11B-027/10; H03H-007/30

File Segment: EPI

29/5/19 (Item 15 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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009814026 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1994-093882/199412

XRPX Acc No: N94-073647

Image generation arrangement for computer graphics processing - has processor that receives digital data representing image, with data having at least two different image units, processor links different image units of image for storage in database so different units automatically accessed

Patent Assignee: EASTMAN KODAK CO (EAST)

Inventor: ELLSON R N

Number of Countries: 004 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 588243	A1	19940323	EP 93114523	A	19930909	199412 B
US 5381526	A	19950110	US 92943630	A	19920911	199508
EP 588243	B1	19990203	EP 93114523	A	19930909	199910
DE 69323371	E	19990318	DE 623371	A	19930909	199917
			EP 93114523	A	19930909	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92943630 A 19920911

Cited Patents: 04Jnl.Ref; JP 1005292; JP 4174652; JP 61214692; US 4685068; US 4969204

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 588243	A1	E	8	H04N-001/21	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

US 5381526	A		8	G06F-015/62	
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EP 588243	B1	E		H04N-001/21	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 69323371	E			H04N-001/21	Based on patent EP 588243
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Abstract (Basic): EP 588243 A

The image generation arrangement includes a processor that receives digital data representing an image or scene. The data includes at least **two different image** units of the image. Each **image** unit contains **different** data regarding the **image**, and links the **different image** units of the image for storage in a database such

that the **different image** units are automatically accessed when the image or scene accessed.

A storage device stores the **different image** units of the image in a database. An output device produces an output **image** from the **different image** units of the stored scene.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Accesses image data in manner that allows **different** units of **image model data** and **image data** to be accessed for image reproduction, or manipulation of image by graphics processor.

Dwg.1/4

Title Terms: IMAGE; GENERATE; ARRANGE; COMPUTER; GRAPHIC; PROCESS; PROCESSOR; RECEIVE; DIGITAL; DATA; REPRESENT; IMAGE; DATA; TWO; IMAGE; UNIT; PROCESSOR; LINK; IMAGE; UNIT; IMAGE; STORAGE; DATABASE; SO; UNIT; AUTOMATIC; ACCESS

Derwent Class: T01; W02; W04

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/62 ; H04N-001/21

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/401 ; G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

29/5/20 (Item 16 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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009345006 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1993-038479/199305

XRPX Acc No: N93-029475

Image processing for measuring e.g. skew, typeface characteristics - measuring two sets of locations with characteristic data to required degree of statistical significance and combining to give result data

Patent Assignee: XEROX CORP (XERO)

Inventor: HUTTENLOCHER D P; WAYNER P C

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 526197	A2	19930203	EP 92306949	A	19920730	199305 B
EP 526197	A3	19940413	EP 92306949	A	19920730	199522
US 5416851	A	19950516	US 91737956	A	19910730	199525
EP 526197	B1	20000517	EP 92306949	A	19920730	200028
DE 69231049	E	20000621	DE 631049	A	19920730	200037
			EP 92306949	A	19920730	
JP 3346795	B2	20021118	JP 92197252	A	19920723	200279

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 91737956 A 19910730

Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; EP 176910; EP 354701; US 5001766

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 526197	A2 E	24	G06K-009/50	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

EP 526197	A3		G06K-009/50	
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US 5416851	A	29	G06K-009/20	
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EP 526197	B1 E		G06K-009/50	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 69231049	E		G06K-009/50	Based on patent EP 526197
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JP 3346795	B2	23	G06T-007/60	Previous Publ. patent JP 5258058
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Abstract (Basic): EP 526197 A

The method involves defining an image that includes a first number of locations with an image characteristic relative to each of the locations being measured to a degree of statistical significance (188). In a number of second locations each of which is randomly selected (184) the image data is operated on to obtain respective sample result data (190) each measuring the image characteristic relative to the location.

The respective sample result data of the second locations is **combined** to obtain image result data (192). The second number is smaller than the first but sufficient to obtain required degree of

008322914 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1990-209915/199027

XRPX Acc No: N90-163127

Image generator - relating to computer image generator generates information in real time from which image can be derived for display

Patent Assignee: THOMSON TRAINING & SIMULATION LTD (THOM-N); BAKER S J

(BAKE-I); REDIFFUSION SIMULATION LTD (REDI-N); THOMSON TRAINING & SIMULATION LTD (CSFC); THOMSON TRAINING & SIMULATION LTD (CSFC)

Inventor: BAKER S J; COWDREY D A; OLIVE G J; WOOD K J; BAKER S; BARKER S J;

COWDERY D A; OLIVER G J; BAKER J S; WOOD J K

Number of Countries: 034 Number of Patents: 033

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9006561	A	19900614				199027 B
GB 2226937	A	19900711	GB 8927448	A	19891205	199028
CA 2004539	A	19900605				199034
AU 8946600	A	19900626				199038
EP 446293	A	19910918	EP 90900934	A	19891205	199138
JP 4502368	W	19920423	WO 89GB1451	A	19891205	199223
			JP 90501112	A	19891205	
GB 2265801	A	19931006	GB 8927448	A	19891205	199340
			GB 9311546	A	19930604	
GB 2265802	A	19931006	GB 8927448	A	19891205	199340
			GB 9311547	A	19930604	
GB 2265803	A	19931006	GB 8927448	A	19891205	199340
			GB 9311548	A	19930604	
GB 2265804	A	19931006	GB 8927448	A	19891205	199340
			GB 9311549	A	19930604	
GB 2226937	B	19940105	GB 8927448	A	19891205	199401
GB 2265801	B	19940105	GB 9311546	A	19930604	199401
GB 2265802	B	19940105	GB 9311547	A	19930604	199401
GB 2265803	B	19940105	GB 9311548	A	19930604	199401
GB 2265804	B	19940105	GB 9311549	A	19930604	199401
EP 611020	A2	19940817	EP 90900934	A	19891205	199432
			EP 94201376	A	19891205	
EP 611021	A2	19940817	EP 90900934	A	19891205	199432
			EP 94201377	A	19891205	
EP 611022	A2	19940817	EP 90900934	A	19891205	199432
			EP 94201379	A	19891205	
EP 621548	A2	19941026	EP 90900934	A	19891205	199441
			EP 94201378	A	19891205	
US 5363475	A	19941108	WO 89GB1451	A	19891205	199444
			US 91689924	A	19910528	
EP 611020	A3	19941221	EP 94201376	A	19891205	199537
EP 611022	A3	19941221	EP 94201379	A	19891205	199537
EP 621548	A3	19941221	EP 94201378	A	19891205	199537
EP 611021	A3	19950614	EP 94201377	A	19891205	199610
EP 446293	B1	19970716	WO 89GB1451	A	19891205	199733
			EP 90900934	A	19891205	
DE 68928181	E	19970821	DE 628181	A	19891205	199739
			WO 89GB1451	A	19891205	
			EP 90900934	A	19891205	
EP 621548	B1	19971015	EP 90900934	A	19891205	199746
			EP 94201378	A	19891205	
DE 68928391	E	19971120	DE 628391	A	19891205	199801
			EP 94201378	A	19891205	
EP 611020	B1	19990303	EP 90900934	A	19891205	199913
			EP 94201376	A	19891205	
EP 611022	B1	19990331	EP 90900934	A	19891205	199917
			EP 94201379	A	19891205	
DE 68928941	E	19990408	DE 628941	A	19891205	199920
			EP 94201376	A	19891205	
DE 68928966	E	19990506	DE 628966	A	19891205	199924
			EP 94201379	A	19891205	
KR 166066	B1	19990115	WO 89GB1451	A	19891205	200038
			KR 90701681	A	19900802	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 8828342 A 19881205; GB 8927448 A 19891205

Cited Patents: 2.Jnl.Ref; EP 240608; EP 152741; EP 210554; No-SR.Pub

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 9006561	A				Designated States (National): AT AU BB BG BR CH DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR LK LU MC MG MW NL NO RO SD SE SU TD US Designated States (Regional): BE FR IT OA
EP 446293	A				Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
JP 4502368	W			G09B-009/30	Based on patent WO 9006561
GB 2265801	A		84	G06F-015/72	Derived from application GB 8927448
GB 2265802	A		80	G06F-015/72	Derived from application GB 8927448
GB 2265803	A		81	G06F-015/72	Derived from application GB 8927448
GB 2265804	A		81	G06F-015/72	Derived from application GB 8927448
GB 2226937	B		3	G06F-015/72	
GB 2265801	B			G06F-015/72	
GB 2265802	B			G06F-015/72	
GB 2265803	B			G06F-015/72	
GB 2265804	B			G06F-015/72	
EP 611020	A2 E	52		G06F-015/72	Related to application EP 90900934 Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR IT LI LU NL SE
EP 611021	A2 E	53		G06F-015/72	Related to application EP 90900934 Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR IT LI LU NL SE
EP 611022	A2 E	52		G06F-015/72	Related to application EP 90900934 Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR IT LI LU NL SE
EP 621548	A2 E	53		G06F-015/72	Related to application EP 90900934 Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR IT LI LU NL SE
US 5363475	A		47	G06F-015/72	Based on patent WO 9006561
EP 611020	A3				Related to patent EP 446293
EP 611022	A3				Related to patent EP 446293
EP 621548	A3				Related to patent EP 446293
EP 611021	A3				Related to patent EP 446293
EP 446293	B1 E	65		G06T-015/00	Based on patent WO 9006561 Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
DE 68928181	E			G06T-015/00	Based on patent EP 446293 Based on patent WO 9006561
EP 621548	B1 E	49		G06T-015/00	Div ex application EP 90900934 Div ex patent EP 446293 Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR IT LI LU NL SE
DE 68928391	E			G06T-015/00	Based on patent EP 621548
EP 611020	B1 E			G06T-001/00	Div ex application EP 90900934 Div ex patent EP 446293 Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR IT LI LU NL SE
EP 611022	B1 E			G06T-001/00	Div ex application EP 90900934 Div ex patent EP 446293 Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR IT LI LU NL SE
DE 68928941	E			G06T-001/00	Based on patent EP 611020
DE 68928966	E			G06T-001/00	Based on patent EP 611022
KR 166066	B1			G06T-015/00	

Abstract (Basic): WO 9006561 A

The appts. **generates** an image to be displayed on a screen from **data** defining a **model**, including a plurality of opaque and translucent **features**. The **image** represents a view of the model from a predetermined eyepoint and is made up from an array of screen space pixels to be displayed by a raster scanning process. Each pixel is of uniform colour and intensity and the pixels together define an image area.

The image area is divided into an array of sub-areas, each of which covers at least one pixel. The distance of a feature from the eyepoint can be determined. **Feature** describing **data** can be stored.

USE - Flight simulator.

Title Terms: IMAGE; GENERATOR; RELATED; COMPUTER; IMAGE; GENERATOR;
GENERATE ; INFORMATION; REAL; TIME; IMAGE; CAN; DERIVATIVE; DISPLAY
 Derwent Class: P85; T01; W06
 International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/72** ; G06T-001/00; G06T-015/00;
 G09B-009/30
 International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-015/62**
 File Segment: EPI; EngPI

29/5/23 (Item 19 from file: 350)
 DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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007638224 ..**Image available**
 WPI Acc No: 1988-272156/198839
 XRPX Acc No: N88-206729

**Raster scan display system with RAM character generator - uses dual-port
 DRAM system as video buffer addressed by CPU**

Patent Assignee: IBM CORP (IBM)
 Inventor: PARSONS D H; TRYNOSKY S W; DONALD H P J; STEPHEN W T
 Number of Countries: 016 Number of Patents: 013
 Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 283579	A	19880928	EP 87118541	A	19871215	198839 B
GB 2202720	A	19880928	GB 8728926	A	19871210	198839
DE 3810232	A	19881013	DE 3810232	A	19880325	198842
FR 2613109	A	19880930				198846
BR 8801301	A	19881025				198848
BE 1001069	A	19890627	BE 88800017	A	19880808	198927
CN 8800280	A	19881019				198939
DE 3810232	C	19910131				199105
GB 2202720	B	19910417				199116
IT 1217360	B	19900322				199208
EP 283579	B	19920325	EP 87118541	A	19871215	199213
DE 3777810	G	19920430				199219
KR 9508023	B1	19950724	KR 882039	A	19880227	199717

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 8730787 A 19870327
 Cited Patents: 2.Jnl.Ref; A3...8923; EP 134423; No-SR.Pub; US 4595996
 Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 283579	A	E	13		
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE					
EP 283579	B		16		
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE					
KR 9508023	B1			G06F-003/153	

Abstract (Basic): EP 283579 A

The raster scan display system uses the RAM character generator (10) and a dual port video buffer random access memory (20). The dual port buffer has a shift register output for holding a row of data from the random access memory. The buffer has two partitions, one containing, at consecutive **locations** , character **data** and **attribute data** , the other, character data and front data.

In a first mode of operation using the first partition, data transferred to the shift register comprises character data to **address** the character generator store and **attribute data** from **combination** with front data retrieved from the character generator store to provide video **data** . In a second **mode** , using the second partition, character and font data transferred to the shift is used to **address** and update the character generator store.

USE/ADVANTAGE - To **generate** alphanumeric characters or graphic displays. Few components. Multiplexers and transceivers are not used.

Title Terms: RASTER; SCAN; DISPLAY; SYSTEM; RAM; CHARACTER; GENERATOR; DUAL
 ; PORT; DRAM; SYSTEM; VIDEO; BUFFER; **ADDRESS** ; CPU
 Derwent Class: P85; T04

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-003/153

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-003/15 ; G06F-013/20 ;
G06K-000/00; G09G-001/16; G09G-005/22

File Segment: EPI; EngPI

Set	Items	Description
S1	7510895	ONE OR MORE OR TWO OR MULTIPLE OR MANY OR PLURAL? OR NUMEROUS OR SEVERAL OR GLOBAL OR UNIVERSAL:
S2	3480696	MULTIMEDIA OR MULTI()MEDIA OR MEDIA OR PHOTOS OR PHOTOGRAPH? OR PICTURE? OR PICTORIAL OR AUDIO()VISUAL OR AUDIOVISUAL OR AV OR FILM? OR VIDEO? OR MOVIE? DATA OR VOICE OR AUDIO? OR VISUAL? OR IMAGE? OR GRAPHIC?
S3	4249636	TWO OR DUPLICATE OR MULTIPLE OR MANY OR PLURAL? OR NUMEROUS OR SEVERAL
S4	1406979	DISPARATE OR DIFFERENT OR DISSIMILAR OR DIVERGENT OR DIVERSE OR UNLIKE OR VARIANT OR VARIOUS
S5	546588	MODALITY OR MODALITIES OR MODE? OR MODAL?
S6	1534396	VISUAL? OR IMAGE? OR PICTUR? OR PICTORIAL? OR GRAPHIC?
S7	2019244	TEXTUAL OR TEXT? ? OR DATA
S8	1451642	COMBIN? OR UNIFIED OR UNIFYING OR CONSOLIDAT? OR MERGE? OR JOIN? OR MERGING OR UNITE?
S9	3931886	CREATE? OR GENERATE? OR PRODUCE? OR DEVELOP? ? OR ORIGINATE? OR MAKE?
S10	4315541	FEATURE? OR CHARACTERISTIC? OR TRAIT? OR DESCRIPTION? OR AUTHORITY? OR ATTRIBUT? OR CLASSIFICATION?
S11	4975378	VECTOR? OR COORDINATES OR PATH? OR LOCAT? OR ADDRESS? OR PLACE? OR POSITION? OR LOCAL?
S12	4442970	CONCATENAT? OR CONNECT? OR LINK? ? OR COMBINE? OR RELATE? - OR RELATING OR MATCH?
S13	157424	S1 (3W) S2
S14	12345	S4 (3W) S5
S15	27934	S4 (3N) S6
S16	19014	S5 (3N) S6
S17	28569	S5 (3N) S7
S18	35525	S6 (3N) S10
S19	36431	S7 (3N) S10
S20	9340	S18 AND S11
S21	9486	S19 AND S11
S22	13	S8 AND S9 AND S20 AND S16
S23	23	S8 AND S9 AND S21 AND S17
S24	2	S12 AND (S1 (3N) S20) AND (S1 (3N) S21) AND (S8 (3N) S10 (-3N) S11)
S25	6	S13 AND S14 AND S15 AND S16 AND S17
S26	41	S22 OR S23 OR S24 OR S25
S27	18	S26 AND IC=(G06F? OR G06E? OF G06G?)
S28	9	S26 AND MC=(T01-J04C OR T01-J10B2 OR T01-S03)
S29	23	S27 OR S28
S30	291	S13 AND S14
S31	88	S14 AND S16 AND S17
S32	15	S30 AND S31
S33	9	S32 NOT S26
S34	2	S33 AND IC=(G06F? OR G06E? OF G06G?)
S35	1	S33 AND MC=(T01-J04C OR T01-J10B2 OR T01-S03)
S36	2	S34 OR S35

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2004/Jun(Updated 041004)

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200470

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent

36/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014622460 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-443164/200247

XRPX Acc No: N02-349105

Image data converter for color printer, outputs image data indicating existence of point or area having color value more than predetermined value and image data independent of indication in different modes

Patent Assignee: FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD (FUJF)

Inventor: KINOSHITA Y

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020039191	A1	20020404	US 2001965851	A	20011001	200247 B
JP 2002111993	A	20020412	JP 2000299163	A	20000929	200247

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2000299163 A 20000929

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020039191	A1		16	G06F-015/00	
JP 2002111993	A		10	H04N-001/38	

US 20020039191 A1

JP 2002111993 A

Abstract (Basic): US 20020039191 A1

NOVELTY - A detection section detects the existence of a point or an area in an image in which the color value exceeds a predetermined value. A conversion section operated in **two modes**, outputs the **image data** independent of the point or the area detected by the detection section in one mode. In other mode, the existence of the point or the area detected by the detection section is indicated on the output image.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) Recorded medium storing image data conversion program;

(b) Recorded medium storing image data reversion program

USE - Used for converting input color image data in color printer.

ADVANTAGE - In the case of a masked image, the production of a proof image in accordance with the image data converted in the second mode, enables to easily confirm if the masked portion of the image is erased.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a schematic constitution view of a print and proof image creating system.

pp; 16 DwgNo 1/13

Title Terms: IMAGE; DATA; CONVERTER; COLOUR; PRINT; OUTPUT; IMAGE; DATA; INDICATE; EXIST; POINT; AREA; COLOUR; VALUE; MORE; PREDETERMINED; VALUE; IMAGE; DATA; INDEPENDENT; INDICATE; MODE

Derwent Class: P75; S06; T01; T04

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/00 ; H04N-001/38

International Patent Class (Additional): B41J-029/00; B41J-029/46;

G06K-001/00; G06T-001/00; H04N-001/46; H04N-001/60

File Segment: EPI; EngPI

36/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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011915558 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-332468/199829

XRPX Acc No: N98-259488

Graphical programming system in software development learning process - displays textual computer program listing which assists user to learn computer programming by exposing user to program commands of text based programming language corresponding to graphic programs

Patent Assignee: MICROSOFT CORP (MICR-N)

Inventor: CHAININI D S; YAMADA E M

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5760788	A	19980602	US 95508746	A	19950728	199829 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95508746 A 19950728

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5760788	A	24	G06F-009/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 5760788 A

The system includes a computer provided with an input device and a display device. The input device is used for selecting and entering instructions that control graphic programming. Graphic programming components are displayed on a display screen of the display device. Multiple graphic objects are displayed on the display screen. The user selects the specific graphic object for inclusion in the graphical program. Multiple actions are displayed on the screen. One action which represents a graphic icon, enables user to select a specific action associated with the user selected graphic object. A user defined sequence of graphic program steps of the graphical programs, which include text and graphic object is created and displayed by performance of selected action by selected graphic object. A mode selection part selects one among multiple different modes .

A portion of a textual computer program listing, corresponding to a portion of the graphical program is displayed based on set mode . A text translated to program commands in the textual computer program listing is entered for modifying the graphical program based on the plain text mode . The external computer programs listing assists the user to learn computer programming by exposing to user program commands of a text based programming language corresponding to the graphic program steps.

ADVANTAGE - Enables rapid development of proficiency in programming with VBA text based code. Enables more easy understanding of text based programming language.

Dwg.11/16

Title Terms: GRAPHICAL; PROGRAM; SYSTEM; SOFTWARE; DEVELOP; LEARNING; PROCESS; DISPLAY; TEXT; COMPUTER; PROGRAM; LIST; ASSIST; USER; LEARNING; COMPUTER; PROGRAM; EXPOSE; USER; PROGRAM; COMMAND; TEXT; BASED; PROGRAM; LANGUAGE; CORRESPOND; GRAPHIC; PROGRAM

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/00

File Segment: EPI

Set	Items	Description
S1	38338	ONE OR MORE OR TWO OR MULTIPLE OR MANY OR PLURAL? OR NUMEROUS OR SEVERAL OR GLOBAL OR UNIVERSAL
S2	19622	MULTIMEDIA OR MULTI()MEDIA OR MEDIA OR PHOTOS OR PHOTOGRAPH? OR PICTURE? OR PICTORIAL OR AUDIO()VISUAL OR AUDIOVISUAL OR AV OR FILM? OR VIDEO? OR MOVIE? DATA OR VOICE OR AUDIO? OR VISUAL? OR IMAGE? OR GRAPHIC?
S3	26625	TWO OR DUPLICATE OR MULTIPLE OR MANY OR PLURAL? OR NUMEROUS OR SEVERAL
S4	7817	DISPARATE OR DIFFERENT OR DISSIMILAR OR DIVERGENT OR DIVERSE OR UNLIKE OR VARIANT OR VARIOUS
S5	9591	MODALITY OR MODALITIES OR MODE? OR MODAL?
S6	13295	VISUAL? OR IMAGE? OR PICTUR? OR PICTORIAL? OR GRAPHIC?
S7	23065	TEXTUAL OR TEXT? ? OR DATA
S8	8640	COMBIN? OR UNIFIED OR UNIFYING OR CONSOLIDAT? OR MERGE? OR JOIN? OR MERGING OR UNITE?
S9	26046	CREATE? OR GENERATE? OR PRODUCE? OR DEVELOP? ? OR ORIGINATE? OR MAKE?
S10	19325	FEATURE? OR CHARACTERISTIC? OR TRAIT? OR DESCRIPTION? OR AUTHORITY? OR ATTRIBUT? OR CLASSIFICATION?
S11	14713	VECTOR? OR COORDINATES OR PATH? OR LOCAT? OR ADDRESS? OR PLACE? OR POSITION? OR LOCAL?
S12	15624	CONCATENAT? OR CONNECT? OR LINK? ? OR COMBINE? OR RELATE? - OR RELATING OR MATCH?
S13	1302	S1 (3W) S2
S14	118	S4 (3W) S5
S15	150	S4 (3N) S6
S16	694	S5 (3N) S6
S17	863	S5 (3N) S7
S18	784	S6 (3N) S10
S19	1388	S7 (3N) S10
S20	244	S18 AND S11
S21	378	S19 AND S11
S22	3	S8 AND S9 AND S20 AND S16
S23	1	S8 AND S9 AND S21 AND S17
S24	0	S12 AND (S1 (3N) S20) AND (S1 (3N) S21) AND (S8 (3N) S10 (-3N) S11)
S25	0	S13 AND S14 AND S15 AND S16 AND S17
S26	3	S13 AND S14
S27	1	S14 AND S16 AND S17
S28	0	S13 AND S15 AND S16 AND S17
S29	0	S13 AND S14 AND S16 AND S17
S30	0	S14 AND S15 AND S16 AND S17
S31	28	S13 AND S15
S32	1	S31 AND S17
S33	3	S31 AND S16
S34	1	S31 AND S14
S35	10	S12 AND S20 AND S21
S36	21	S22 OR S23 OR S26 OR S27 OR S32 OR S33 OR S34 OR S35
S37	18	S36 NOT PY>2001
S38	18	S37 NOT PD>200105100

File 256:TecInfoSource 82-2004/Jul

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38/5/13

DIALOG(R)File 256:TecInfoSource
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00130129 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Portals (840564)

TITLE: Representing knowledge in enterprise portals

AUTHOR: Adams, Katherine C

SOURCE: KM World, v10 n5 p18(3) May 2001

ISSN: 1060-894X

HOME PAGE: <http://www.KMonline.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

A discussion of knowledge representation in enterprise portals focuses on automated classifiers and animated taxonomies that assist companies in organizing information. Topics discussed include the characteristics of digital environments, directories and information access, animated taxonomies, benefits and applications, and information structures, which are critical to effective portal design and use. The two types of knowledge organization products are automatic **classification** technology and **data visualization** tools. The former creates Yahoo!-type directories, while animated taxonomies from Inxight, The Brain, and ThinkMap graphically show large amounts of data. Animated trees or Web structures are shown in a visually remarkable interface with wireframe graphics that **link** a category to all subcategories. Both types seek to ease information access, but use different methods to do so. For instance, animated taxonomies do not significantly reorder content, while Yahoo!-like directories 'physically catalog documents in an enterprise portal' using parent/child relationships. An excellent example of an online directory is Bitpipe, which is a syndicator of IT information that allows users to jump from one **related** concept to another within, for instance, the category Databases. Visualization tools graphically **link** similar types of content, irrespective of the **location** of that content. Advantages of automated classification tools and animated taxonomies for content management, brainstorming, problem solving, aesthetics, improved communication, and collaboration are discussed.

COMPANY NAME: Vendor Independent (999999)

DESCRIPTORS: Indexing; Knowledge Management; Natural Languages; Portals;
Taxonomies

REVISION DATE: 20020430

38/5/17

DIALOG(R)File 256:TecInfoSource
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00119533 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Shared Vision (777226)

TITLE: Broadband Enterprise Medical Image Sharing: Real-Time Consult with...

AUTHOR: Hindus, Leonard A

SOURCE: Advanced Imaging, v14 n7 p34(2) Jul 1999

ISSN: 1042-0711

HOME PAGE: <http://www.advancedimagingmag.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

ImageLabs's Shared Vision is a system in which images are transmitted over a T1 line to a Shared Vision workstation so doctors can review images and other patient information simultaneously and participate in a real-time consult. Another feature of the Shared Vision system is that the workstations can simultaneously display **images** from **different modalities** ; in other words, X-Ray, ultrasound, nuclear medicine CAT scans, MRIs and PET scans can be displayed at the same time with the system synchronizing the images. The DICOM format that most electronic medical images use provides for several hundred attribute fields in the record header, and this header contains information about the patient, the diagnostic series, and even the image itself. DICOM does not standardize the header and ImageLabs uses the DICOM Conformance Statement required of each vendor to map DICOM images in a standard DICOM format. This lets the Shared Vision system display and synchronize **multiple images** from multiple **modalities** and multiple vendors at the same time.

COMPANY NAME: ImageLabs Inc (670278)

SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts

DESCRIPTORS: Communications Standards; Health Care; Medical Diagnosis;
Patient Care; Real Time Data Acquisition; Telecommunications;
Telemedicine

REVISION DATE: 20000430

Set	Items	Description
S1	10396216	ONE OR MORE OR TWO OR MULTIPLE OR MANY OR PLURAL? OR NUMEROUS OR SEVERAL OR GLOBAL OR UNIVERSAL
S2	4232979	MULTIMEDIA OR MULTI()MEDIA OR MEDIA OR PHOTOS OR PHOTOGRAPH? OR PICTURE? OR PICTORIAL OR AUDIO()VISUAL OR AUDIOVISUAL OR AV OR FILM? OR VIDEO? OR MOVIE? DATA OR VOICE OR AUDIO? OR VISUAL? OR IMAGE? OR GRAPHIC?
S3	7007898	TWO OR DUPLICATE OR MULTIPLE OR MANY OR PLURAL? OR NUMEROUS OR SEVERAL
S4	3906085	DISPARATE OR DIFFERENT OR DISSIMILAR OR DIVERGENT OR DIVERSE OR UNLIKE OR VARIANT OR VARIOUS
S5	6189542	MODALITY OR MODALITIES OR MODE? OR MODAL?
S6	2133696	VISUAL? OR IMAGE? OR PICTUR? OR PICTORIAL? OR GRAPHIC?
S7	4605779	TEXTUAL OR TEXT? ? OR DATA
S8	3906941	COMBIN? OR UNIFIED OR UNIFYING OR CONSOLIDAT? OR MERGE? OR JOIN? OR MERGING OR UNITE?
S9	4040935	CREATE? OR GENERATE? OR PRODUCE? OR DEVELOP? ? OR ORIGINATE? OR MAKE?
S10	4364623	FEATURE? OR CHARACTERISTIC? OR TRAIT? OR DESCRIPTION? OR AUTHORITY? OR ATTRIBUT? OR CLASSIFICATION?
S11	4807855	VECTOR? OR COORDINATES OR PATH? OR LOCAT? OR ADDRESS? OR PLACE? OR POSITION? OR LOCAL?
S12	3360227	CONCATENAT? OR CONNECT? OR LINK? ? OR COMBINE? OR RELATE? - OR RELATING OR MATCH?
S13	149879	S1 (3W) S2
S14	109520	S4 (3W) S5
S15	41832	S4 (3N) S6
S16	82585	S5 (3N) S6
S17	200111	S5 (3N) S7
S18	99728	S6 (3N) S10
S19	83673	S7 (3N) S10
S20	29441	S18 AND S11
S21	20075	S19 AND S11
S22	143	S8 AND S9 AND S20 AND S15
S23	40	S8 AND S9 AND S21 AND S16
S24	2	S2 AND (S1 (3N) S20) AND (S1 (3N) S21) AND (S8 (3N) S10 (3N) S11)
S25	8	S13 AND S14 AND S15 AND S16 AND S17
S26	3	S22 AND S14
S27	38	S22 AND S13
S28	17	S22 AND S16
S29	5	S22 AND S17
S30	17	S22 AND S16
S31	105	S23 OR S24 OR S25 OR S26 OR S27 OR S28 OR S29 OR S30
S32	73	S31 NOT PY>2001
S33	71	S32 NOT PD>20010510
S34	59	RD (unique items)

File 8: Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2004/Oct W4

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File 233: Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/Sep

(c) 2003 EBSCO Pub.

File 94: JICST-EPlus 1985-2004/Oct W1

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File 99: Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2004/Sep

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File 6: NTIS 1964-2004/Oct W4

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741 (Optics & Optical Devices); 723 (Computer Software); 921 (Applied Mathematics)

74 (OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

34/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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04370681 E.I. No: EIP96043116557

Title: Bayes risk weighted vector quantization with posterior estimation for image compression and classification

Author: Perlmutter, Keren O.; Perlmutter, Sharon M.; Gray, Robert M.; Olshen, Richard A.; Oehler, Karen L.

Corporate Source: Stanford Univ, Stanford, CA, USA

Source: IEEE Transactions on Image Processing v 5 n 2 Feb 1996. p 347-360

Publication Year: 1996

CODEN: IIPRE4 ISSN: 1057-7149

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications); T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9605W4

Abstract: Classification and compression play important roles in communicating digital information. Their **combination** is useful in many applications, including the detection of abnormalities in compressed medical images. In view of the similarities of compression and low-level classification, it is not surprising that there are many similar methods for their design. Because some of these methods are useful for designing **vector** quantizers, it seems natural that **vector** quantization (VQ) is explored for the **combined** goal. We investigate several VQ-based algorithms that seek to minimize both the distortion of compressed images and errors in classifying their pixel blocks. These algorithms are investigated with both full search and tree-structured codes. We emphasize a nonparametric technique that minimizes both error measures simultaneously by incorporating a Bayes risk component into the distortion measure used for design and encoding. We introduce a tree-structured posterior estimator to **produce** the class posterior probabilities required for the Bayes risk computation in this design. For **two different image** sources, we demonstrate that this system provides superior classification while maintaining compression close or superior to that of several other VQ-based designs, including Kohonen's 'learning **vector** quantizer' and a sequential quantizer/classifier design. (Author abstract) 49 Refs.

Descriptors: **Vector** quantization; Image compression; Image processing; Parameter estimation; Algorithms; Errors; Codes (symbols); Image coding; Probability; Calculations

Identifiers: Bayes risk weighted **vector** quantization; **Image classification**; Posterior estimation; **Vector** quantization based algorithms; Bayes risk

Classification Codes:

723.2 (Data Processing); 922.1 (Probability Theory)

723 (Computer Software); 922 (Statistical Methods)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

34/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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04164511 E.I. No: EIP95052707460

Title: Segmentation of range images as the search for geometric parametric models

Author: Leonardis, Ales; Gupta, Alok; Bajcsy, Ruzena

Corporate Source: Univ of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA

Source: International Journal of Computer Vision v 14 n 3 Apr 1995. p 253-277

Publication Year: 1995

CODEN: IJCVEC ISSN: 0920-5691

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9507W3

Abstract: Segmentation of range images has long been considered in computer vision as an important but extremely difficult problem. In this paper we present a new paradigm for the segmentation of range images into piecewise continuous surfaces. Data aggregation is performed via model recovery in terms of variable-order bi-variate polynomials using iterative regression. Model recovery is initiated independently in regularly placed seed regions in the **image**. All the recovered **models** are potential candidates for the final **description** of the **data**. Selection of the models is defined as a quadratic Boolean problem, and the solution is sought by the WTA (winner-takes-all) technique, which turns out to be a good compromise between the speed of computation and the accuracy of the solution. The overall efficiency of the method is achieved by **combining** model recovery and model selection in an iterative way. Partial recovery of the models is followed by the selection (optimization) procedure and only the 'best' models are allowed to **develop** further. The major novelty of the approach lies in an effective **combination** of simple component algorithms, which stands in contrast to methods which attempt to solve the problem in a single processing step using sophisticated means. We present the results on several real range images. (Author abstract) Refs.

Descriptors: Computer vision; **Image** segmentation; Mathematical **models**; Polynomials; Iterative methods; Regression analysis; Boolean algebra; Computational methods; Optimization; Algorithms

Identifiers: Geometric parametric **models**; Range **images**; Data aggregation; Winner takes all (WTA) technique; Model recovery; Model selection

Classification Codes:

741.2 (Vision); 723.5 (Computer Applications); 723.2 (Data Processing); 921.6 (Numerical Methods); 921.1 (Algebra); 922.2 (Mathematical Statistics)

741 (Optics & Optical Devices); 723 (Computer Software); 921 (Applied Mathematics); 922 (Statistical Methods)

74 (OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

34/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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03939551 E.I. No: EIP94091397503

Title: Tool for hypertext-based systems analysis and dynamic evaluation

Author: He, JingXiang; Griggs, Kenneth A.

Corporate Source: Univ of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 27th Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (HICSS-27). Part 3 (of 5)

Conference Location: Wailea, HI, USA **Conference Date:** 19940104-19940107

Sponsor: University of Hawaii; University of Hawaii College of Business Administration; IEEE Computer Society; Association for Computing Machinery

E.I. Conference No.: 20790

Source: Proceedings of the Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences v 3 1994. Publ by IEEE, Computer Society Press, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 94TH0607-2. p 5-14

Publication Year: 1994

CODEN: PHISD7 **ISSN:** 1060-3425 **ISBN:** 0-8186-5070-2

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) **Treatment:** G; (General Review); T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9410W4

Abstract: This paper proposes a tool for systems analysis that incorporates hypertext, simulation and expert system techniques. The tool, Hyper Analysis Toolkit (HAT), provides a hypertext linkage of **graphical models**, such as DFDs (Data Flow Diagrams) and ERDs (Entity Relation Diagrams) with system description narratives and other documents **created**

during the early stages of systems analysis. Hyperlinks placed in diagrams and documents provide an easy way for users and system analysts to navigate and cross-reference systems models. The tool also includes a simulation package and a rule-based expert system to evaluate models statistically and dynamically. Extensive evaluations of models will give estimates of the system dynamics at the early stages of the systems development life cycle. (Author abstract) 20 Refs.

Descriptors: Computer aided software engineering; Systems analysis; Information services; Graphic methods; **Data description**; **Data reduction**; Statistical methods; Information retrieval systems; Data structures; Computer simulation

Identifiers: Hypertext based systems; Hyper analysis toolkit; Data flow diagrams; Entity relation diagrams; **Joint** application design; Rapid application development; Prototyping; Hyperlinks

Classification Codes:

723.5 (Computer Applications); 921.6 (Numerical Methods); 903.4 (Information Services); 723.2 (Data Processing); 723.1 (Computer Programming); 903.3 (Information Retrieval & Use)

723 (Computer Software); 921 (Applied Mathematics); 903 (Information Science)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS); 90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING)

34/5/13 (Item 13 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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03546231 E.I. Monthly No: EIM9301-002231

Title: Feature selection for neural network recognition.

Author: Adachi, Toshio; Furuya, Riki; Greene, Spencer; Mikuriya, Kenta

Conference Title: 1991 IEEE International Joint Conference on Neural Networks - IJCNN '91

Conference Location: Singapore, Singapore Conference Date: 19911118

Sponsor: IEEE Neural Network Council; Int Neural Network Soc

E.I. Conference No.: 17262

Source: 91 IEEE Int Jt Conf Neural Networks IJCNN 91. Publ by IEEE, IEEE Service Center, Piscataway, NJ, USA (IEEE cat n 92CH3065-0). p 696-701

Publication Year: 1992

ISBN: 0-7803-0227-3

Language: English

Document Type: PA; (Conference Paper) Treatment: A; (Applications); T; (Theoretical); X; (Experimental)

Journal Announcement: 9301

Abstract: The authors present a system designed to help in the development of image recognition applications, using a general neural-network classifier and an algorithm for selecting effective **image features** given a small number of samples. Input to the system consists of a number of primitive **image features** computed directly from pixel values. The feature selection subsystem **generates** an **image recognition feature vector** by operations on the primitive features. It uses a **combination** of rule-based techniques and statistical heuristics to select the best features. The authors propose a quality statistic function which is based on sample values for each primitive feature. The parameters of this function were decided, and the authors experimented on **several different** target **image** groups using this function. Recognition rates were perfect in each case. 5 Refs.

Descriptors: *NEURAL NETWORKS; PATTERN RECOGNITION; ALGORITHMS; THEORY; STATISTICAL METHODS

Identifiers: PATTERN **CLASSIFICATION**; **FEATURE SELECTION**; **IMAGE RECOGNITION**; RULE BASED TECHNIQUES; STATISTICAL HEURISTICS; QUALITY STATISTIC FUNCTION

Classification Codes:

723 (Computer Software); 922 (Statistical Methods)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

34/5/16 (Item 16 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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02221576 E.I. Monthly No: EIM8701-002147

Title: DETERMINING THE POSE OF AN OBJECT.

Author: Dolezal, R. M.; Mudge, T. N.; Turney, J. L.; Volz, R. A.

Corporate Source: Univ of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA

Conference Title: Computer Vision for Robots. (2nd International Technical Symposium on Optical and Electro Optical Applied Science and Engineering.)

Conference Location: Cannes, Fr Conference Date: 19851202

Sponsor: SPIE, Bellingham, WA, USA; Assoc Natl de la Recherche Technique, Paris, Fr

E.I. Conference No.: 08803

Source: Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering v 595. Publ by SPIE, Bellingham, WA, USA p 68-71

Publication Year: 1985

CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X ISBN: 0-89252-630-0

Language: English

Document Type: PA; (Conference Paper)

Journal Announcement: 8701

Abstract: We present an algorithm for determining the **position** and orientation (pose) of an unoccluded three-dimensional object given a digitized grey-scale **image**. A **model data** base of **characteristic** views is **generated** prior to run-time by **merging** perspective views containing the same feature points, such as points of sharp curvature in an edge map, into common characteristic views. The run-time algorithm consists of (1) extracting an edge map from the image; (2) **locating** feature points in the edge map; (3) using intrinsic properties of the feature points in the image, such as signs of curvature, to rank the characteristic views for the object according to their likelihood of correspondence to the image; (4) for each characteristic view in the ranking, matching properties of the image feature points and object feature points in order to **generate** potential correspondences; and (5) verifying the most likely correspondences by examining a least-squares fit in each correspondence. The fit yields a rotation matrix that defines the pose of the object. (Author abstract) 6 refs.

Descriptors: *COMPUTER PROGRAMMING--*Algorithms; ROBOTS, INDUSTRIAL--Vision Systems; PATTERN RECOGNITION SYSTEMS

Identifiers: DETERMINING THE POSE OF AN OBJECT; OFF-LINE DATA BASE GENERATION; UNCLOUDED THREE-DIMENSIONAL OBJECT; EXTRACTION OF EDGE MAP FROM IMAGE; **LOCATION** OF FEATURE POINTS; VERIFYING MOST LIKELY CORRESPONDENCES

Classification Codes:

723 (Computer Software); 741 (Optics & Optical Devices)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 74 (OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY)

34/5/19 (Item 3 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01797985 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9936101

DESIGN RECOVERY AND DATA MINING: A METHODOLOGY THAT IDENTIFIES DATA COHESIVE SUBSYSTEMS BASED ON MINING ASSOCIATION RULES

Author: MONTES DE OCA, CARLOS

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1999

Corporate Source/Institution: THE LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COL. (0107)

Director: DORIS L. CARVER

Source: VOLUME 60/06-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 2788. 168 PAGES

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0984

Software maintenance is both a technical and an economic concern for

organizations. Large software systems are difficult to maintain due to their intrinsic complexity, and their maintenance consumes between 50% and 90% of the cost of their complete life-cycle. An essential step in maintenance is reverse engineering, which focuses on understanding the system. This system understanding is critical to avoid the generation of undesired side effects during maintenance. The objective of this research is to investigate the potential of applying data mining to reverse engineering. This research was motivated by the following: (1) data mining can process large volumes of information, (2) data mining can elicit meaningful information without previous knowledge of the domain, (3) data mining can extract novel non-trivial relationships from a data set, and (4) data mining is automatable. These **data mining features** are used to help **address** the problem of understanding large legacy systems.

This research **produced** a general method to apply data mining to reverse engineering, and a methodology for design recovery, called Identification of Subsystems based on Associations (ISA). ISA uses mined association rules from a database view of the subject system to guide a clustering process that **produces** a data-cohesive hierarchical subsystem decomposition of the system. ISA promotes object-oriented principles because each identified subsystem consists of a set of data repositories and the code (i.e., programs) that manipulates them. ISA is an automatic multi-step process, which uses the source code of the subject system and multiple parameters as its input. ISA includes two representation models (i.e., text-based and **graphic**-based representation **models**) to present the resulting subsystem decomposition.

The automated environment RE-ISA implements the ISA methodology. RE-ISA was used to **produce** the subsystem decomposition of real-word software systems. Results show that ISA can automatically **produce** data-cohesive subsystem decompositions without previous knowledge of the subject system, and that ISA always **generates** the same results if the same parameters are utilized.

This research provides evidence that data mining is a beneficial tool for reverse engineering and provides the foundation for defining methodologies that **combine** data mining and software maintenance.

34/5/20 (Item 4 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R) File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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01768390 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9988122

Video content analysis: Scene segmentation and classification

Author: Huang, Jincheng

Degree: Ph.D.

Year: 2000

Corporate Source/Institution: Polytechnic University (0179)

Adviser: Yao Wang

Source: VOLUME 61/09-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL:

PAGE 4881. 101 PAGES

Descriptors: ENGINEERING, ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL

Descriptor Codes: 0544

ISBN: 0-599-95006-4

Along with the advancement in multimedia, a huge amount of digital data, including TV programs, conferences, and movies, are **generated** daily. Tools that can automatically parse video sequences into semantically coherent units and automatically label each segment based on its semantic content are becoming indispensable for efficient video indexing and retrieval. Most of the work on video content analysis is based on visual information, such as color histogram, motion distribution, edge features, etc. In this thesis, we focus on the use of both audio and visual information for video segmentation and scene classification.

We propose a hierarchical video segmentation algorithm to detect scene and shot breaks by using audio-visual information. The algorithm first detects significant changes in audio, color, and motion, separately. The scene and shot breaks are determined according to the coincidence of

changes of audio, color, and motion. In this way, videos can be presented or summarized in a hierarchical manner.

The results obtained from rule-based classification approaches depend on the scene definition and the appropriateness of the rules. In this thesis, we investigate the classification of video segments into one of predefined scene categories and explore the use of a Hidden Markov Model (HMM), which is driven by training data. We have found that audio or **visual features** alone can be quite effective in separating these five classes. The average accuracy can reach as high as 82 percent.

Different modalities present in a video sequence complement each other. Proper integration of multimodal features can resolve the ambiguities in individual modalities. We investigated four integration methods for scene classification based on HMM. These include direct concatenation, multi-stage, product, and neural-net methods. All four approaches can improve the classification accuracy over that achievable based on single-modality features. The best method can achieve an average accuracy of over 90 percent.

Thresholding algorithms for segmentation can lead to spurious breaks when a scene contains different segments that have **different audio-visual characteristics**. Another difficulty is how to select proper thresholds. To circumvent these problems, we describe **two** approaches for **joint video** classification and segmentation based on HMM. These methods search optimal class transition **paths** by dynamic programming, thus yielding scene segmentation and classification results simultaneously.

34/5/22 (Item 6 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R) File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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01613341 ORDER NO: NOT AVAILABLE FROM UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INT'L.

KNOWLEDGE-BASED MEDICAL IMAGE UNDERSTANDING (IMAGE UNDERSTANDING, OBJECT RECOGNITION)

Author: BROWN, MATTHEW SHERMAN

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1997

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES (AUSTRALIA)
(0423)

Source: VOLUME 58/10-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 5477.

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0984

Medical image analysis is a complex task in which a human expert **makes** extensive use of knowledge of anatomy and imaging techniques. We present a knowledge-based approach to interpreting medical images.

A system has been designed which demonstrates the following principles.

An explicit, high-level anatomical model can be used to interpret medical images by mapping **image** and **model data** to a common **feature**-space domain for comparison, matching and analysis.

The mapping to feature space allows the **model** and **image** data representations to be independent. Thus a modular architecture can be designed, in which high-level knowledge and conventional image segmentation techniques interact systematically.

Anatomical variability, including **pathological** changes, can be modelled intuitively by representing the uncertainty/vagueness associated with the concepts of "normal" and "abnormal" for individual features. This allows quantification of uncertainty during image interpretation, and natural, symbolic descriptions of recognised image structures.

Anatomical relationships between organs can provide a naturally hierarchical approach to inferencing and control, allowing refinement of a priori (model-derived) constraints, based on a posteriori (image-derived) information.

Object recognition, in our case, involves matching segmented **image** structures to **modelled** anatomy, and anatomical knowledge is used to guide both low-level segmentation and subsequent matching. The system has three

Document Number: S0740-3232(97)00908-3

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: The discrimination power of various human facial features is studied and a new scheme for automatic face recognition (AFR) is proposed. The first part of the paper focuses on the linear discriminant analysis (LDA) of different aspects of human faces in the spatial as well as in the wavelet domain. This analysis allows objective evaluation of the significance of **visual** information in **different** parts (features) of the face for identifying the human subject. The LDA of faces also provides us with a small set of features that carry the most relevant information for classification purposes. The features are obtained through eigenvector analysis of scatter matrices with the objective of maximizing between-class variations and minimizing within-class variations. The result is an efficient projection-based feature-extraction and classification scheme for AFR. Each projection **creates** a decision axis with a certain level of discrimination power or reliability. Soft decisions made based on each of the projections are **combined**, and probabilistic or evidential approaches to multisource data analysis are used to provide more reliable recognition results. For a medium-sized database of human faces, excellent classification accuracy is achieved with the use of very-low-dimensional feature **vectors**. Moreover, the method used is general and is applicable to **many** other **image**-recognition tasks. (38 Refs)

Subfile: A B C

Descriptors: eigenvalues and eigenfunctions; face recognition; feature extraction; **image classification**; wavelet transforms

Identifiers: decision axis; human face images; discrimination power; human facial features; automatic face recognition; linear discriminant analysis; wavelet domain; visual information; eigenvector analysis; scatter matrices; between-class variations; within-class variations; efficient projection-based classification scheme; efficient projection-based feature-extraction scheme; soft decisions; multisource data analysis; medium-sized database; very-low-dimensional feature **vectors**; image-recognition tasks

Class Codes: A4230S (Pattern recognition); A0210 (Algebra, set theory, and graph theory); B6140C (Optical information, image and video signal processing); B0230 (Integral transforms); B0290H (Linear algebra); C1250 (Pattern recognition); C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques); C1130 (Integral transforms)

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34/5/37 (Item 7 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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5599960 INSPEC Abstract Number: A9714-9575-007, C9707-7350-007

Title: A realistic model for point-sources imaged on array detectors: the model and initial results

Author(s): Merline, W.J.; Howell, S.B.

Author Affiliation: Planetary Sci. Inst., Tucson, AZ, USA

Journal: Experimental Astronomy vol.6, no.1-2 p.163-210

Publisher: Kluwer Academic Publishers,

Publication Date: 1995 Country of Publication: Netherlands

CODEN: EXASER. ISSN: 0922-6435

SICI: 0922-6435(1995)6:1/2L.163:RMPS;1-Y

Material Identity Number: N507-96001

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: We have constructed a computer model for simulation of point-sources imaged on two-dimensional detectors. An attempt has been made to ensure that the model **produces** "data" that mimic real data taken with 2-D detectors. To be realistic, such simulations must include randomly **generated** noise of the appropriate type from all sources (e.g. source, background, and detector). The model is generic and accepts input values for parameters such as pixel size, read noise, source magnitude, and sky brightness. Point-source profiles are then **generated** with noise and

detector characteristics added via our model. The synthetic data are output as simple integrations (one-dimensional), as radial slices (two-dimensional), and as intensity-contour plots (three-dimensional). Each noise source can be turned on or off so that they can be studied separately as well as in **combination** to yield a realistic view of an image. This paper presents the basic properties of the model and some examples of how it can be used to simulate the effects of changing image **position**, image scale, signal strength, noise **characteristics**, and **data** reduction procedures. (21 Refs)

Subfile: A C

Descriptors: astronomical instruments; astronomical photometry; astronomy computing; CCD image sensors; digital simulation; optical images

Identifiers: point-sources; array detectors; simulation; two-dimensional detectors; randomly **generated** noise; pixel size; read noise; source magnitude; sky brightness; radial slices; integrations; intensity-contour plots; noise source; image **position**; image scale; signal strength; data reduction procedures

Class Codes: A9575D (Astronomical photographic and electronic imaging, and photometry); A9575P (Mathematical and computer techniques in astronomy); A4230 (Optical information, image formation and analysis); A9555S (Auxiliary and recording instruments in astronomy); C7350 (Astronomy and astrophysics computing)

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34/5/38 (Item 8 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2004 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

5586390 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9707-6140C-018

Title: Vector -based postprocessing of MPEG-2 signals for digital TV-receivers

Author(s): Blume, H.; Amer, A.; Schroder, H.

Author Affiliation: Inst. for Commun. Tech., Dortmund Univ., Germany

Journal: Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering Conference Title: Proc. SPIE - Int. Soc. Opt. Eng. (USA) vol.3024, pt.2 p.1176-87

Publisher: SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng,

Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X

SICI: 0277-786X(1997)3024:2L:1176:VBPM;1-C

Material Identity Number: C574-97064

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8194 2435 8/97/\$10.00

Conference Title: Visual Communications and Image Processing '97

Conference Sponsor: SPIE; Soc. Imaging Sci. & Technol.; IEEE Circuits & Syst. Soc

Conference Date: 12-14 Feb. 1997 Conference Location: San Jose, CA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Digital transmission of video signals and block-based coding/decoding schemes **produce** artifacts which become worse with decreasing MPEG-2 data rates. Therefore the reduction of MPEG-artifacts becomes important for digital TV-receivers. On the other hand another important feature for digital receivers is the performance of their postprocessing techniques such as object recognition, motion estimation, **vector** -based upconversion and noise reduction on MPEG-signals which are decoded in a receiver-based module called the 'set top box'. In this paper **different models** dealing with the interaction between the 'set top box' and digital receiver are discussed. Hereby the influence of MPEG-artifacts on postprocessing methods is studied and methods for **combining** MPEG-2 decoding, artifact removal and postprocessing are presented. A **vector** -based upconversion algorithm which applies nonlinear center weighted median filters (CWM) is presented. Assuming a 2-channel **model** of the human **visual** system (HVS) with **different** spatio temporal characteristics, errors of the separated channels can be orthogonalized and

avoided by an adequate splitting of the spectrum. Hereby a very robust **vector** error tolerant upconversion method which significantly improves the interpolation quality is achieved. This paper describes also a concept for temporal recursive noise and MPEG-artifact filtering on TV images based on **visual** noise perception **characteristics**. **Different** procedures in the spatial subbands lead to results well matched to the requirements of the human visual system. Using a subband-based noise filter temporally non correlated MPEG-artifacts can significantly be reduced. Image analysis using object recognition for video postprocessing becomes more important. Therefore a morphological, contour-based multilevel object recognition method which even stays robust in strongly corrupted MPEG-2 images is also introduced. (13 Refs)

Subfile: B

Descriptors: decoding; digital television; filtering theory; interference suppression; interpolation; mathematical morphology; median filters; motion estimation; nonlinear filters; object recognition; television receivers; video signal processing; visual perception

Identifiers: **vector**-based postprocessing; MPEG-2 signals; digital TV-receivers; digital transmission; video signals; block-based coding/decoding; postprocessing techniques; object recognition; motion estimation; **vector**-based upconversion; noise reduction; MPEG-artifacts; nonlinear center weighted median filters; 2-channel model; human visual system; spatio temporal characteristics; **vector** error tolerant upconversion method; interpolation quality; temporal recursive noise; subband-based noise filter; morphological contour-based multilevel object recognition

Class Codes: B6140C (Optical information, image and video signal processing); B6420D (Radio and television receivers); B6120B (Codes); B1270F (Digital filters); B0290F (Interpolation and function approximation)

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34/5/42 (Item 12 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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04125072 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9205-6140C-076, C9205-5260B-059

Title: Real-time model-based tracking combining spatial and temporal features

Author(s): Roberts, K.; Nashman, M.

Author Affiliation: Robot Syst. Div., Nat. Inst. of Stand. & Technol., Gaithersburg, MD, USA

Journal: Journal of Intelligent and Robotic Systems: Theory and Applications vol.5, no.1 p.25-38

Publication Date: Feb. 1992 Country of Publication: Netherlands

CODEN: JIRSES ISSN: 0921-0296

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: The paper describes a method for tracking moving image features by **combining** spatial and temporal edge information with model-based feature information. The algorithm updates the two-dimensional **position** of object features by correlating predicted **model features** with current **image data**. The results of the correlation process are used to compute an updated model. The algorithm **makes** use of a high temporal sampling rate with respect to spatial changes of the image features and operates in a real-time multi-processing environment. Preliminary results demonstrate successful tracking for image feature velocities between 1.1 and 4.5 pixels every image frame. (23 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: computer vision; computerised pattern recognition; computerised picture processing; real-time systems; tracking

Identifiers: model based feature tracking; spatial features; 2D **position**; computer vision; temporal features; moving image features; edge information; correlation process; temporal sampling rate; real-time

Class Codes: B6140C (Optical information and image processing); C5260B (Computer vision and picture processing); C1250 (Pattern recognition)

34/5/43 (Item 13 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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03944286 INSPEC Abstract Number: C91053420

Title: A system for interactive graphical modeling with three-dimensional constraints

Author(s): van Emmerik, M.J.G.M.

Author Affiliation: Fac. of Ind. Design Eng., Delft Univ. of Technol., Netherlands

Conference Title: CG International '90. Computer Graphics Around the World p.361-76

Editor(s): Chua, T.S.; Kunii, T.L.

Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany

Publication Date: 1990 Country of Publication: West Germany x+606 pp.

ISBN: 3 540 70062 5

Conference Sponsor: Inst. Syst. Sci

Conference Date: 25-29 June 1990 Conference Location: Singapore

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Presents an interactive **graphical** system for **modeling** three-dimensional objects. An object can be specified by a graphical interface or alternatively, by entering a **textual description**. Both interface styles are integrated in a graphical programming environment. Geometric relations between objects are specified by constraints between **local** coordinate systems. The user can define constraints graphically and constraints are evaluated in real-time. The **combination** of a direct manipulation interface and a procedural modeling language **makes** it possible to define and modify parametrized part hierarchies graphically. (22 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: computer graphics; interactive systems; programming environments; solid modelling

Identifiers: interactive **graphical modeling**; three-dimensional objects; graphical interface; **textual description**; graphical programming environment; constraints; direct manipulation interface; procedural modeling language

Class Codes: C6130B (Graphics techniques)

34/5/45 (Item 15 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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03451608 INSPEC Abstract Number: C89052938

Title: Recognition of textured images using model-based features selected via synthesis

Author(s): Khotanzad, A.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Electr. Eng., Southern Methodist Univ., Dallas, TX, USA

Conference Title: Robotics and Automation. Proceedings of the IASTED International Symposium p.18-22

Editor(s): Hamza, M.H.

Publisher: ACTA Press, Anaheim, CA, USA

Publication Date: 1987 Country of Publication: USA 171 pp.

ISBN: 0 88986 116 1

Conference Date: 27-29 May 1987 Conference Location: Santa Barbara, CA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: A set of stochastic-model-based features suitable for **classification** of textured **images** and an efficient method for their selection are presented. A class of spatial interaction random field models, called simultaneous autoregressive (SAR) models, is used for texture characterization in a **local** neighborhood N. The parameters of the **model** fitted to the **image** are estimated using a maximum likelihood

approach and these estimates are selected as textural features denoted by $f/\text{sub } N/$. Selection of an N which would yield good features is done through a synthesis procedure. SAR features are generative, i.e. they can **generate** an image through a synthesis process. This image is a visual display of the information captured by the corresponding **features** from the original **image**. Discrimination power of $f/\text{sub } N/$ is evaluated by visually comparing synthesized **images** of **different** texture types. If dissimilar, the selected features do possess strong classification power. Otherwise, the features have large overlaps and N needs to be changed. Starting with a preselected N , such an evaluation and modification process is carried out until a single satisfactory N or a **combination** of different N s is found. The procedure is tested using a database of nine different types of natural textures. The selected features in conjunction with a weighted distance classifier yielded 98% correct classification rate. (7 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: pattern recognition; picture processing; probability; statistical analysis

Identifiers: simultaneous autoregressive models; image recognition; textured images; synthesis; stochastic-model-based features; classification; spatial interaction random field models; maximum likelihood approach; database; natural textures

Class Codes: C1250 (Pattern recognition); C1140Z (Other and miscellaneous)

34/5/46 (Item 16 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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02854585 INSPEC Abstract Number: C87019578

Title: The DSSD information/communication data model

Author(s): Higgins, D.A.

Conference Title: Tooling Up for the Software Factory. Feedback '86: DSSD User's Conference p.6/1-18

Publisher: Ken Orr & Associates, Topeka, KS, USA

Publication Date: 1986 Country of Publication: USA 266 pp.

Conference Date: 7-9 Oct. 1986 Conference Location: Overland Park, KS, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: General, Review (G); Practical (P)

Abstract: While **several different graphic data modeling** tools have appeared in the last few years, the data structures systems development (DSSD) method (also popularly known as the Warnier/Orr method) uses a unique **data model**. It is called the information/communication (IC) **data model** and is used to depict actors, objects, messages, and events in an organization. As a tool for planning and requirements definition, the IC **data model** provides a useful communication method for clients and systems developers. (1 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: software engineering; systems analysis

Identifiers: information/communication **data model**; **graphic data modeling** tools; data structures systems development; DSSD; Warnier/Orr method; actors; objects; messages; events; IC **data model**; communication method

Class Codes: C0310F (Software development management); C6100 (Software techniques and systems)

34/5/52 (Item 1 from file: 95)

DIALOG(R) File 95:TEME-Technology & Management

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01605766 20020204093

Multisensor data classification with dependence trees

Piardi, A; Melgani, F; Serpico, SB; Datcu, M

Dept. of Biophys. & Electron. Engng., Genoa Univ., I

Image and Signal Processing for Remote Sensing VI, 27-29 Sept. 2000,

Set	Items	Description
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S2	2771244	MULTIMEDIA OR MULTI()MEDIA OR MEDIA OR PHOTOS OR PHOTOGRAPH? OR PICTURE? OR PICTORIAL OR AUDIO()VISUAL OR AUDIOVISUAL OR AV OR FILM? OR VIDEO? OR MOVIE? DATA OR VOICE OR AUDIO? OR VISUAL? OR IMAGE? OR GRAPHIC?
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S5	1587269	MODALITY OR MODALITIES OR MODE? OR MODAL?
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S7	2308126	TEXTUAL OR TEXT? ? OR DATA
S8	4500077	COMBIN? OR UNIFIED OR UNIFYING OR CONSOLIDAT? OR MERGE? OR JOIN? OR MERGING OR UNITE?
S9	4032295	CREATE? OR GENERATE? OR PRODUCE? OR DEVELOP? ? OR ORIGINATE? OR MAKE?
S10	2002620	FEATURE? OR CHARACTERISTIC? OR TRAIT? OR DESCRIPTION? OR AUTHORIT? OR ATTRIBUT? OR CLASSIFICATION?
S11	3803783	VECTOR? OR COORDINATES OR PATH? OR LOCAT? OR ADDRESS? OR PLACE? OR POSITION? OR LOCAL?
S12	2927031	CONCATENAT? OR CONNECT? OR LINK? ? OR COMBINE? OR RELATE? - OR RELATING OR MATCH?
S13	203374	S1 (3W) S2
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S30	55	S22 OR S23 OR S25 OR S27 OR S28 OR S29
S31	49	S30 NOT PY>2001
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S33	45	RD (unique items)

File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2004/Nov 03

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-33/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 15)
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01888410 05-39402

USE FORMAT 9 FOR FULL TEXT

Mining meets the Web

Zorn, Peggy; Emanoil, Mary; Marshall, Lucy; Panek, Mary
Online v23n5 PP: 16-28 Sep/Oct 1999 CODEN: ONLIDN ISSN: 0146-5422
JRNL CODE: ONL
DOC TYPE: Journal article LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 9 Pages
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts References
WORD COUNT: 4480

ABSTRACT: Most companies track sales, marketing and other financial data in large databases, often referred to as data warehouses. The use of data mining technologies has been the standard choice for retrieval of information from these types of databases, and its use is expanding. Data mining can be defined as analyzing the data in large databases to identify trends, similarities, and patterns to support managerial decision making. Data mining models fall into three basic categories: classification, clustering, and associations and sequencing. Applying text mining technologies to Web content may be the answer that everyone has been waiting for to providing some measure of standardization to accessing information on the Web. The application of text mining in Web search engines is emerging and promises to provide more accurate and consistent access to specific or comprehensive results. Text mining, knowledge management, and search engines vendors are developing products for this type of Web searching.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: US

DESCRIPTORS: Data mining; World Wide Web; Information retrieval; Product development; Software industry; Many companies
CLASSIFICATION CODES: 9190 (CN=United States); 5200 (CN=Communications & information management); 7500 (CN=Product planning & development); 8302 (CN=Software and computer services)

...TEXT: HTML pages and other unstructured documents, documents and other data residing on corporate networks, etc.) to be **combined** and "normalized" into one central searching repository. The Dataware II Knowledge Management Suite provides users with the ability to locate information, regardless of its source, using one **unified** searching interface. For information stores that are secured, Dataware uses LDAP (lightweight directory access protocol) to respect...

... Warehouse, if structure exists, it is mapped to the existing taxonomy, if possible, or new categories are **created** if appropriate. For Web sites containing completely unstructured data like HTML pages, the Knowledge Crawler is used...

... data or text mining technology available with this version of the Dataware products most closely resembles the **classification model** of data mining.

Once this data normalization process is complete, the Dataware II Knowledge Query Server provides a searching...

33/5,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 15)
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00160361 82-01922

Graphics System Displays True 3D Images

Stover, Hank

Mini-Micro Systems v14n12 PP: 121-123 Dec 1981 ISSN: 0364-9342

Set	Items	Description
S1	4800080	ONE OR MORE OR TWO OR MULTIPLE OR MANY OR PLURAL? OR NUMEROUS OR SEVERAL OR GLOBAL OR UNIVERSAL
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S10	1277609	FEATURE? OR CHARACTERISTIC? OR TRAIT? OR DESCRIPTION? OR AUTHORITY? OR ATTRIBUT? OR CLASSIFICATION?
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S12	1895063	CONCATENAT? OR CONNECT? OR LINK? ? OR COMBINE? OR RELATE? - OR RELATING OR MATCH?
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S32	11	S31 NOT PD>20010510
S33	11	RD (unique items)

File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2004/Nov 03

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